THE
Youth's Guide:
OR,
Engliſh Accidence.

Being a more ſhort and eaſie way for
the ſpeedy attaining to the
LATINE TONGUE.

So framed,
That young Children may be exerciſed therein
as ſoon as they can but indifferently read
ENGLISH, and thereby enabled to turn
any Sentence into pure and Elegant
LATINE.

By *Joſhua Pool.*

Publiſhed by Authority, and commended as generally
neceſſary to be made uſe of in all SCHOOLS of
this KINGDOM.

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To the READER.

Courteous Reader,

T*He ſlow progreſs of Children in their learning, is an occaſion of frequent complaints in Parents, and much grief and diſcouragement in Maſters, as I, by reaſon of my calling, have had for ſome years experience. The Parents out of a blind prejudice, loath to ſuſpect any defect in their Children, lay the fault upon the Maſters negligence; and the Maſters, well knowing their own pains and endeavours, impute it to the dulneſs of their Scholars, when may be they are leaſt faulty: And the true ground of all is, that an over-haſty deſire in the Parent of his Childs proceeding; and in the Maſter, of ſatisfying that deſire outruns the Capacity of the Child; and will needs have him over the ſtile (as we ſay) before he comes at it. Thus the Proverb prove true,* Qui nimium properat, ſerius abſolvit, *the more haſt the worſt ſpeed: for* feſtinans Canis cæcos parit Catulos, *Haſt makes waſt; and they that begin their journey with Cut-ſpeed the Poſt, oft end with Tom-long the Carrier. It is true, ſome Children are* deplorata hebitudinis, & ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius, *yet I conceive theſe evils might be quite removed in ſome, and much leſſened in all, would the Parent but ſhew his diſcretion in not expecting too much from tender years; and the Maſter his in framing his firſt Principles ſo, as may beſt ſuit with the Capacity of his Scholar.*

Pervenire ad ſummum niſi ex principiis non poteſt, *is* Quintilians maxime, *and* à facilioribus eſt incipiendum, *is a Rule of Method. I have therefore to the number of many other helps, made to facilitate the way of Learning to Children, adventured to add theſe few ſheets; which (as I hope) made uſe of according to my following directions, will not prove altogether unprofitable.*

The reaſon inducing me to this little work, was that I have often obſerved how Children have been puzled and confounded, by being ſet to the conſtruing, parſing, and making of Latin, before they had the leaſt knowledge of their Mother Tongue, or were able at all therein to diſtinguiſh the parts of Speech: ſo that I have had ſome, that could in conſtruing give me the right Engliſh of a Latin Noun, or Verb, yet could not then diſtinguiſh by the ſignification which was the Noun, and which was the Verb. And others that would in parſing rightly vary a Noun of the Comparative degree, and give me the true Engliſh of it; yet could not then tell me, of what degree of Compariſon it was. I might give more inſtances in this kind; but I ſuppoſe the experience of all thoſe who teach young Children, will make them needleſs.

Now conſtruing and making Latin, I conceive reſembles the rearing of a building, parſing, and analyſing, the taking of it down; and what ſucceſs can we expect in rearing of an houſe; what danger and ſpoyl may we not juſtly fear in the taking of it down if ſuch an one be but upon either employment, that is ſo far from knowing the right uſe and place of every part, that he is not able to diſtinguiſh one material from another, nor knows a difference betwixt wood and ſtone?

My drift and ſcope therefore is, to have a child ſo well verſt in his Mothers tongue, before he meddle with Latin, that when he comes to the conſtruing of a Latin Author, he ſhall from the ſignification of his words in conſtruing, be in ſome good meaſure able to tell diſtinctly what part of Speech every word is, though he be not able to parſe, varie, or give any other account of one word in his leſſon; and when he is put to tranſlation, or making of Latin, he ſhall know from his Engliſh both what part of Speech every word is, and what Syntaxis, or ordering it ſhould have in Latin, though in the mean time he never heard of one Latin word: And this I conceive may be in an indifferent manner effected by the Rules of this Book, and the Praxis of them, according to theſe following directions.

Let your child, after he can pretty well read his Primer, be called to the reading of this book, which I have therefore made all in Engliſh that ſo the child may begin with it betimes: and though it cannot be conceived, he ſhould at the firſt reading underſtand much of the matter, yet happily ſomething may ſlip unawares into his judgment: however; for the point of reading he may as well be exerciſed in this, as another Engliſh book. And this benifit will further accrew from it, that *being able to read the words, though he do not underſtand the matter, he will be freed (when he comes to ſaying by heart) of one of thoſe three troubles which children are put to, when they firſt commit things to memory out of their book, the right reading of their words, the underſtanding of the meaning, and the remembring of both.*

When your child hath once thus gone through the book, and hath come to an indifferent readineſs in his reading, let him read it over yet once again, but then I would adviſe that ſome regard be had of the matter, and that after the reading of his leſſon the Maſter ſhould require ſome account of the underſtanding of it, by asking him ſome queſtions, as he in his diſcretion ſhall think to fall within the capacity of the Child, ſuch as either he himſelf will be able to anſwer, or at leaſt to apprehend the right anſwer when it is told him: as, How many vowels there be. Which of his letters are called vowels. How many parts of Speech. How many numbers. How many caſes, and the like.

If at the ſecond times reading the Maſter ſhall conceive his Childs judgment and memory in ſome good meaſure ripe enough for getting by heart, let him to that work on Gods name: but then I would adviſe at the firſt going over without book, that ſuch rules be exempted, as the Maſter conceives too high for the capacity of the child at preſent though the neceſſity of method give them their due place in the book, that ſo their may be leaſt loſs of time. And now likewiſe the Maſter may encreaſe the number, and order the nature of his Queſtions, as he ſhall ſee the apprehenſion of the Child able to bear.

After the firſt going over by heart, the Maſter may require more or fewer of the formerly exempted rules to be learnt the ſecond time, referring the reſt till afterwards, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, always having a ſpecial care of underſtanding the matter, with an equal regard of the childs capacity and apprehenſion.

When thus the child is come to a competent meaſure of judgment in underſtanding the rules, let him only ſay a part in this book, and inſtead of a leſſon in ſome Author, go to the firſt Praxis of the rules, by taking a verſe or two, as ſhall be thought fit, out of the book of Pſalms *or* Proverbs, *and diſtinguiſh every part of Speech according to the example here annexed.*

When he is come to reaſonable perfection in this (which he will do in a ſhort time, the former directions being obſerved) then let him proceed to his ſecond Praxis, conſiſting not only in the diſtinction of the ſeveral parts of Speech, but in the Syntaxis and conſtruction of them, and let him give a rule by heart, or at leaſt be able to turn to *it for every thing he ſaith, according to the manner hereafter ſhown.*

After ſome profitable progreſs in this way, let him ſtill be kept ſome part of the day in the practice of it, for fear of loſing what he hath gained: and ſo he may proceed to ſome ſhort introduction to the Latine tongue, which to avoid prolixity and loſs of time, ſhould have none of thoſe rules which this book may make needleſs; (ſuch an one as if this Preparatory be accepted, I ſhall be encouraged ere long to publiſh) from thence let him with ſpecial care learn the variation, and other Accidents of Nouns and Verbs, and be kept in a Vocabulary way, till ſuch time as he be thought fit to make Latine, when he may make uſe of thoſe helps which I have annexed to this introduction; they concern chiefly the Participles of our Engliſh tongue; and ſome, ſuch as are more for connexion than ſignification; yet ſuch, as I conceive the greateſt difficulty of turning Engliſh into Latin doth oft conſiſt in them.

And were I worthy to adviſe, I would not have any Child put to the reading of any Latin, except Vocabularies, nor learn any Latin Grammer, till by the help of theſe and ſome other Rules he be in ſome good meaſure able to make Latin. For this (under correction of better judgements) I judge a more certain, eaſie, and ſpeedy way to bring children to the underſtanding of their Latin tongue, then by ſpending two or three years, or more in Grammer, with little pleaſure to the Maſter, and leſs delight or profit to the Scholar, who receives hereby little improvement in his underſtanding, and ſometimes is as wiſe when he hath gone through his Grammer, as when he firſt began, by reaſon of his diſproportion of that which is propounded to be learnt, (conſidering the way of learning) and his capacity.

And now I leave this Book, and theſe Directions very indifferently to the uſe and refuſal of all thoſe, whoſe imployment it may be, to teach children their firſt Rudiments: only deſiring this candor and ingenuity from all, that they would be pleaſed not to paſs too harſh a cenſure upon him, whoſe worſe fault in this point is a good intention. Vale.

Firſt Praxis.

The Argument.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of VViſdom: but Fools deſpiſe wiſdom and inſtruction.

Praxis.

The is the ſign of a Noun ſubſtantive. *Fear* is a Noun Subſtantive. *Of* is ſign of the Genitive caſe. *The* is ſign of a Noun Subſtantive, *Lord* is a Noun Subſtantive. *Is* is a Verb, *The* is the ſign of a Noun Subſtantive. *Beginning* is a noun Subſtantive. *Of* is ſign of the Genitive caſe. *Wiſdom* is a noun ſubſtanſtive. *But* is a Conjunction. *Fools* is a noun Subſtantive. *Deſpiſe* is a Verb. *Wiſdom* is a Noun Subſtantive. *And* is a conjunction. *Inſtruction* is a noun Subſtantive.

Second Praxis.

The	Is a ſign of a noun: *a*, *an*, and *the* be ſigns of nouns.
Fear	Is a Noun Subſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it, and becauſe *the* goes before it. It is the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one. The Nominative caſe, becauſe it comes before the Verb *is*, and hath this ſign *the*, before it. The third Perſon, becauſe all Nouns and participles be of the third perſon.
Of	Is the ſign of the Genitive caſe, becauſe the Genitive caſe is commonly known by this ſign *of*.
The	Is the ſign of a Noun, becauſe, *a*, *an*, and *the* be ſigns of Nouns.
Lord	Is a Noun Subſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it; and becauſe *the* goes before it, The ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one: The Genitive caſe, becauſe *of* between two Subſtantives, is the ſign that the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe.
Is	Is a verb, becauſe it ſignifies to be; and becauſe when the uſual ſigns of tenſes, are not joyned to other verbs, then are they verbs themſelves: the indicative mood becauſe it ſpeaks plainly that a thing is: the preſent tenſe, becauſe it ſpeaks of the time that now is: the ſingular number, and third perſon, to agree with the Nominative caſe *fear*, becauſe the verb perſonal agrees with the Nominative caſe in number and perſon.

The	Is the ſign of a Noun : *a, an,* and *the* be ſigns of Nouns.
beginning	Is a Noun ſubſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it, and becauſe it hath the ſign *the* before it. The ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one. The Nominative caſe, becauſe it hath no ſign but *the*; and comes after the Verb *Is*; for after verbs ſubſtantives there commonly follows a Nominative caſe, and becauſe it belongs to *fear*; becauſe words that belong to the ſame thing, muſt be put in the ſame caſe.
of	Is the ſign of the Genitive caſe, becauſe the Genitive caſe is commonly known by this ſign, *of*.
Wiſdom	Is a Noun ſubſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. The ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one. The Genitive caſe, becauſe when *of* comes between two ſubſtantives, it is a ſign the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe.
but	Is a Conjunction, for ſome Conjunctions be diſcretives, as *but*,
fools	Is a Noun ſubſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. Plural number, becauſe it ſpeaks of more then one. Nominative caſe, becauſe it comes before the Verb *deſpiſe*.
deſpiſe	Is a Verb, becauſe it ſignifies to do, for a Verb is a part of ſpeech that ſignifies to do, to ſuffer, or to be. The Indicative mood becauſe it ſaith plainly, a thing does, The preſent tenſe, becauſe it ſpeaks of the time that now is : Plural number, and third perſon, to agree with the Nominative caſe, *fools*; for the verb agrees with the nominative caſe in number and perſon.
wiſdom	Is a noun ſubſtantive , becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it, the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one. The Accuſative caſe following the verb *deſpiſe*, for an Accuſative caſe moſt commonly follows a verb.
and	Is a Conjunction Copulative, for ſome Conjunctions be copulatives , as *and* : it couples like caſes between *Wiſdom* and *Inſtruction*.
Inſtruction	Is a noun ſubſtantive, becauſe it ſignifies a thing, and cannot have the word *thing* put after it. The ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaks but of one. The Accuſative caſe, becauſe *and* couples like caſe betwixt *Wiſdom* and *Inſtruction*; for ſome Adverbs of likeneſs, and ſome conjunctions couple like caſes, that is to ſay, make the word following to be put in the ſame caſe with the word going before.

Thus I have been long in ſetting down the Praxis, that ſo my meaning might be more fully underſtood, and two things more I had forgot to adviſe, that the child when he comes to his ſeveral Praxis, be kept at this preſcribed Argument, till he can perfectly do it. In the ſecond place, that when he begins to make Latin he be exerciſed in the examples here given to the Rules, and after thoſe run over, if it ſeem good, he may be ſet to turn the Rules themſelves into Latin, that ſo by frequent uſe of the book upon all occaſion, he may both better underſtand it, and upon the point, have it almoſt by heart.

If any ſhall object, that is a way to bring up Children in Barbariſm and Soleciſms, and can only teach them to make plain bald Latin. To him I anſwer, that a Child muſt learn to go, before he can be taught to dance. And though happily by following theſe Rules he may in making Latin fall upon ſome Angliciſm, yet ſhall thoſe be ſuch as may well for a time be tolerated, conſidering his years. Nor is it to be expected, that a Child at his firſt beginning with Latin ſhould have ſo much judgment, as rightly to diſtinguiſh the idiom and propriety of a language. It is a difficulty which many of riper years and judgment, without long time, frequent practice, and diligent obſervation cannot overcome.

Beſides, I do not know how in teaching Children in Schools by Rules, this poſſibly can be avoided; for there is a neceſſity of reducing Rules to the leaſt number, to avoid all needleſs expence of time, and for fear of over-charging and confounding the memory of Children; and there is ſuch a copiouſneſs and variety in the ſeveral phraſes and forms of ſpeaking in a language, that no Rules can teach them all. Indeed, were a Child to be taught the Latin tongue by diſcourſe without Rules, Angliciſm might be more avoided, becauſe the Child ſhould be taught none; but then he would be able to ſay no more in Latin then he hath been taught; and therefore for his proficiency in *it*, there will be required more time ſpent, and pains taken, then can with reaſon be expected in publique Schools. The inconvenience then objected, as I conceive, is, *conſideratis conſiderandis*, unavoidable, and not ſo great, but both may be connived at for a time, and may in a ſhort time be removed: and I believe any man upon tryal, will find it an eaſier task to teach a Child by Rules to make a piece of plain, bald, dunſtable Latin, and after to inſtruct him by the propriety of his phraſe, and elegancy of ſtyle, when the Childs judgment is ſomewhat riper, and a great part of his work already done, than to teach him both the language and the propriety of it together. Let me add this more, we in *England* in this point, are *pravè prudentes*, as the Poet ſaith, More nice than wiſe, for to break *Priſcians* head, is ſuch a Capital Crime with us, that rather than we will ſpeak falſe Latin, or fall upon a Soliciſm, though in the heat of diſcourſe (a thing which the moſt learned often do, without diſparagement, in their Mother Tongue) we let not onely the Scholars, but even many Mechanicks, of almoſt all Nations in *Europe*, out-ſtrip us in a facility of expreſſing themſelves in the Latin, and deprive our ſelves for the beſt and readieſt means to procure it, that is, the frequent uſe and practice of it: for my part, I like better his counſel; *Ut potes, quando ut libet, non licet*; than that deſperate concluſion, *non poſſum eſſe quod volo, nolo eſſe quod poſſum.*

Great Letters put alone, ſtand either for whole words; as T. *for* Titus; A. *for* Aulus: *or for* numbers: as,

I. *one*, V. *five*, IV. *four*, VI. *ſix*, X. *ten*, IX. *nine*, XI. *eleven*, XX. *twenty*, XIX. *nineteen*, L. *fifty*, XL. *forty*, LX. *threeſcore, or ſixty*, LXX. *threeſcore and ten, or ſeventy*, LXXX. *fourſcore, or eighty*, XC. *fourſcore and ten, or ninety*, C. *an hundred*, CV. *an hundred and five*, CX. *an hundred and ten*, CL. *an hundred and fifty*, D. *five hundred*, DC. *ſix hundred*, M. *a thouſand*.

THE English Accidence.

The Alphabet of Letters.

There be twenty four Letters,
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u w x y z.

Somtimes they are written in bigger characters, and are called Capital Letters; As,
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z.

Note, that the firſt word of a ſentence, the firſt word of a verſe, & every proper Name muſt begin with a great or capital letter: ſo eminent words in a ſentence.

After q is always ſet an u; as quart, quell, quill, quondam, quum.

Of all the Letters, five be called Vowels, becauſe they make a ſound by themſelves, a e i o u, all the reſt are called Conſonants, becauſe they make no ſound but with a vowel.

To theſe may be added y.

Of the Conſonants there are four called liquids, l m n r.

There be two which are called double Conſonants, x and z.

All the reſt, except h and ſ, be called Mutes.

Of letters are made ſyllables.

A ſyllable is two or more letters taken together; as ma-ni-fe-ſta-ti-on.

Sometimes one vowel maketh a ſyllable, as a-ged, e-ver, i-ron, o-ther, u-nite.

In ſpelling of ſyllables, if a conſonant come betwen two vowels, it muſt be joyned with the latter vowel; as de-ſo-la-ti-on.

But if two Conſonants come betwéen two Vowels, one for the moſt part belongs to the former Vowel, and the other to the latter; as im-mor-tal, en-gen-der, mer-ci-ful.

If two Vowels come together in the ſame ſyllable, they make a Dipthong, as in hail, heal, au-thor, toil, boul.

So likewiſe in Engliſh y; *as*, your.

If j or v come before themſelves or any other Vowels in the ſame ſyllable, then are they Conſonants; as Jane, jeſt, jigge, joy, June, vain, veal, vine, vow, vulture.

U after q muſt not be regarded as any Vowel, and therefore u before u in the ſame ſyllable immediatly after q makes not a Dipthong, as equus.

As of Letters are made ſyllables, ſo of ſyllables joyned together are made words, and of words put together there is made ſpeech.

But as one Letter may ſometimes make a ſyllable, ſo doth one ſyllable oft make a word; as vow, vice, man, mind.

There be eight kinds of words of which ſpeech is principally made, which are therefore called the parts of Speech.

Parts of Speech.

The eight parts of Speech be theſe.

Noun,
Pronoun,
Verb,
Participle,
Adverb,
Conjunction,
Prepoſition,
Interjection.

Of the eight parts of Speech, the four firſt are ſaid to be declined, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle: The four latter are ſaid to be undeclined, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.

Of thoſe four parts of ſpeech which are declined, three are declined with caſe, without mood and tenſe, Noun, Pronoun, and Participle; and one is declined with mood and tenſe, without caſe, namely, a Verb.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is a word that ſignifies a thing, or the nature and property of a thing, as a man, ſtone, tree, good, bad, foul, fair.

There be two ſorts of Nouns, a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

A Noun ſubſtantive ſignifies the thing it ſelf; and therefore cannot have the word thing put after it;as a man,a tree,a garden.

A Noun adjective ſignifies the nature and property of a thing, and may have the word thing put after it; as good, bad, black, white, fair, foul.

A Nown ſubſtantive commonly may have a or the ſet before it, and yet néeds not to be joyned with another word; as a man, a tree, the head, the hand, the heart.

A Noun adjective cannot have a or the before it, unleſs it be joyned with ſome other word, as a good-- a black--the great--

There be two ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives, Proper and Common.

A Noun Subſtantive Proper is the proper Name by which you call any particular thing; as Henry, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Charles, Gabriel.

A Noun Subſtantive Common is that which you call every thing of the ſame kind; as a King, a Queen, a Prince, a Man, a Woman, an Angel.

A Noun Subſtantive Proper always begins with a great Letter, and cannot well have a, or the before it; as Alexander.

A Noun Subſtantive Common may have a, or the before it, and uſually begins with a little letter; as a man, the horſe.

There are alſo Noun Adjectives Proper, and Noun Adjectives Common.

A Noun Adjective Proper is derived from a Noun ſubſtantive Proper; as Engliſh, French, Spaniſh, Jewiſh, and always begins with a great Letter.

A Noun Adjective Common is not derived from a Noun Subſtantive proper, and commonly begins with a little letter; as manly, meek, couragious, glorious.

Commonly derived from a Noun ſubſtantive common.

When a Noun begins with a Vowel, inſtead of a, we put an before it; as an Angel, an Army, an A[illegible]iſt.

So then, a, an, and the be ſigns of Nouns.

Numbers of Nouns.

There be in Nouns two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular Number ſpeaks but of one; as a man, a child, a tree.

The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more then one; as men, children, trees.

The ſingular number commonly may have a before it; as a tree, a dog, a ſtone.

The plural number cannot have a before it, and commonly puts s to the ſingular; as trees, dogs, ſtones.

Caſes of Nouns.

There be ſix caſes of Nouns in either number, ſix in the ſingular, and ſix in the plural. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accuſative, Vocative, Ablative.

The nominative caſe commonly commeth before the Verb, and hath no other ſign but a or the; as a man, the Maſter.

The Genitive caſe is commonly known by this ſign of; as of a man, of the Maſter.

The Dative caſe is commonly known by this ſign to; as to a man, to the Maſter.

The Accuſative moſt commonly followeth the Verb, and hath no other ſign but a or the; as a man, the Maſter.

The Vocative caſe is that by which we call a thing when we ſpeak to it, and is commonly known by this ſign O; as O Man, O God, O Lord, O Maſter.

The Ablative Caſe is known moſt commonly by theſe ſigns, in with, by and from; as in the Fire, with a Sword, by labour, from danger.

Example of the Caſes.

Stone, tree, ſword, fire, danger, hand, table.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *a man.*	Nom. *men.*
Gen. *of a man*	Gen. *of men.*
Dat. *to a man.*	Dat. *to men.*
Accu. *the man.*	Accu. *men.*
Voc. *O man.*	Voc. *O men.*
A. *in, with, from, or by a man.*	A. *in, with, from, or by men.*

Adjective and Subſtantive together.

A great ſtone
A green tree
A clear fire
A fair hand
A round table
A good boy
A juſt Maſter

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *a good ſword.*	Nom. *good ſwords.*
Gen. *of a good ſword.*	Gen. *of good ſwords.*
Dat. *to a good ſword.*	Dat. *to good ſwords.*
Accu. *a good ſword.*	Accu. *good ſwords.*
Voc. *O good ſword.*	Voc. *O good ſwords.*
Abl. *in, with, from, or by a good ſword.*	Abl. *in, with, from, or by good ſwords.*

Genders

Genders of Nouns.

There be ſeven Genders of Nouns, the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of thrée, the Doubtful, and the Epicine.

By Adjectives here, is meant noun, Pronoun, or Participle.

A word is of the Maſculine Gender, when it can only be joyned with adjectives of the Maſculine Gender.

A word is of the Feminine Gender, when it can only be joyned with Adjectives of the Feminine Gender.

A word is of the Neuter Gender, when it can only be joyned with Adjectives that are of the Neuter Gender, that is, neither Maſculine nor Feminine.

A word is of the Common of two, when ſometimes it is joyned to an Adjective of the Maſculine Gender, and ſometimes to an Adjective of the Feminine Gender.

A word is of the Common of thrée, when ſometimes it is joyned to a word of the Maſculine, ſometimes to a word of the Feminine, and ſometimes to a word of the Neuter.

A word is of the doubtful Gender, when at any time it may be joyned to an Adjective of the maſculine, or an Adjective of the Feminine.

A word is of the Epicine gender, when it is joyned only to an Adjective of the maſculine, or only to an adjective of the Feminine gender; and yet the word doth ſignifie both the he and the ſhe.

All hees, or Males, are of the maſculine gender; as a King, a Prince, an Earl, a Duke, a Lord, a Knight, an Horſe, a Dog, a Boar, a Bull, a Cock, a Drake, a Gander, Man, Son, Brother, Husband, Father, and the like.

All ſhees and females are of the Feminine gender; as a Queen, a Princeſs, a Dutcheſs, a Counteſs, a Lady, a Mare, a Bitch, a Sow, a Cow, an Hen, a Duck, a Gooſe, Woman, Mother, Daughter, Siſter, Wife, &c.

When by the ſame word you name both the Hee and the She, that word is of the Epicine Gender; as an Aſs, a Bear, an Eliphant, a Mouſe, a Cat, a Rat, a Sparrow, a Swallow, an Oyſter, an Herring, a Whale.

Compariſons.

Some nouns Adjectives may be compared; namely, thoſe to which you may put more or moſt.

There be thrée degrées of Compariſon.

Eaſie, Light,
Dark, Fine,
Godly, Brave,
Fair, Foul,
Strong, Weak,
White, Black,
Hot, Cold,
Moyſt, Dry,
Short, Tall.

The firſt is called the Poſitive, the ſecond the Comparitive, the third the Superlative.

The Poſitive ſets out a thing ſimply without either more or leſs; as hard, long, ſweet, great, rich.

The Comparative ſignifies more than the Poſitive in an higher degrée; as harder or more hard, longer or more long, ſweeter or more ſweet, greater or more great, richer or more rich.

The Superlative ſignifies moſt of all, in the higheſt degrée; as hardeſt or moſt hard, longeſt or moſt long, ſweeteſt or moſt ſweet, greateſt or moſt great, richeſt or moſt rich.

Here let the Child name the degrees thus, Sweet *the poſitive,* ſweeter *or more* ſweet *the Comparative,* ſweeteſt *or* moſt ſweet *the ſuperlative.*

Adjectives therefore you muſt thus compare, hard, harder or more hard, hardeſt or moſt hard; ſweeter or more ſweet, ſweeteſt or moſt ſweet.

But theſe following adjectives thou ſhalt thus compare, good, better, beſt; bad or ill, worſe, worſt; little, leſs, leaſt; many or much, more, moſt.

Of Pronouns.

A Pronoun is a part of ſpeech much like to a Noun.

There be divers Pronouns; as I, me, we, us, thou, thee, you, he, him, ſhe, her, it, they, them, this, that, theſe, thoſe, what, which, who, whoſe, whom, mine, thine, our, your, ours, yours, his, hers, their, my, thy, my ſelf, thy ſelf, himſelf, herſelf, themſelves, our ſelves, your ſelves, to which may be added, whoſoever, whatſoever, the ſame, &c.

Of Pronouns ſome be Subſtantives, and ſome be Adjectives.

A Pronoun ſubſtantive is a Pronoun that belongs not to another word in ſpeaking; as I, me, we, us, thou, thee, you, he, him, ſhe, her, they, them, theſe be alſo called Perſonals.

A Pronoun Adjective is a Pronoun that belongs to another word in ſpeaking; as this, that, who, whoſe, whom, what, theſe, thoſe, mine, thine, my, thy, our, yours, his, her, their.

Of Pronoun Adjectives there be thrée kinds, Demonſtrative, Relative, and Poſſeſſive.

A Pronoun Demonſtrative, is a Pronoun ſhewing or pointing out a thing; as this, that, theſe, thoſe.

A Pronoun Relative belongs to ſomething that went immediately before; as who, whom, what, which, whoſe. But if a queſtion be asked by any of theſe, then are they called interrogatives.

A Pronoun Poſſeſſive telleth whoſe a thing is; as mine, thine, my, thy, our, your, ours, yours, his, her, their.

Note that [her] is a Pronoun Subſtantive; when it is not joyned with another word; as Go tell [her] but when it is joyned with another word it is a Pronoun Adjective; as, She told [her] Mother.

Again, ſome Pronouns be only of the Nominative caſe; as, I, he, we, they, ſhe, who; one is of the Genitive caſe only; as, whoſe; ſome be of many caſes, as the reſt.

Likewiſe ſome Pronouns are only of the Singular number; as, I, me, thou, thee, he, him, ſhe, her; ſome are always of the plural number; as, we, us, you, ye, they, them, theſe, thoſe; ſome are of either number, according to the words they are joyned with, or belong to, as the reſt.

In like manner ſome Pronouns be alwayes of the Maſculine gender; as, he, him, ſome be alwayes of the Feminine; as, ſhe, her, the reſt are ſometimes of the maſculine, ſometimes of the feminine, ſometimes of the neuter, according to the words they are joyned with, or belong to.

There are moreover to be conſidered in Pronouns three Perſons.

The firſt Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf alone; as, I, me, or of himſelf together with others; as, we, us.

The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to either alone; as, thou, thee, or together with others; as ye, you.

The third Perſon is ſpoken of, as, he, him, ſhe, her, they, them; and of this Perſon are all Pronouns that are not of the firſt and ſecond; as likewiſe all Nouns and Participles.

Every Vocative caſe is to be accounted of the ſecond Perſon.

Pronouns are declined with Caſes like Nouns.

Examples.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *I*	Nom. *we*
Gen. *of me*	Gen. *of us*
Dat. *to me*	Dat. *to us*
Accu. *me*	Accu. *us*
Voc. **is wanting**	Voc. **is wanting**
Abl. *in, with, from, or by me.*	Abl. *in, with, from, or by us.*

Thou.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *thou*	Nom. *yee*
Gen. *of thee*	Gen. *of you*
Dat. *to thee*	Dat. *to you*
Accu. *thee*	Accu. *you*
Voc. *O thou*	Voc. *O yee*
Abl. *with, from, or by thee.*	Abl. *in, with, from, or by you.*

He.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *he*	Nom. *they*
Gen. *of him*	Gen. *of them*
Dat. *to him*	Dat. *to them*
Accu. *thee*	Accu. *them*
Voc. **is wanting**	Voc. **is wanting**
Abl. *in, with, from, or by him.*	A. *in, with, from, or by them*

So Nom. *ſhe.* Gen. *of her.* Dat. *to her, &c.*
Plur. Nom. *they.* Gen. *of them, &c.*
Nom. *this*, Gen. *of this, &c.* Pl. Nom. *theſe.* Gen. *of theſe, &c.*
Nom. *that.* Gen. *of that, &c.* Pl. Nom. *thoſe.* Gen *of thoſe, &c.*
Nom. *his.* Pl. *their.* Nom. *her.* Pl. *their.*
So Sing. *I myſelf.* Gen. *of myſelf.* Plur. *our ſelves.*
Sing. *thou thy ſelf.* Gen. *of thy ſelf.* Plur. *your ſelves.*
Sing. *himſelf.* Plur. *themſelves.*
Sing. *it.* Plur. *they.*

Mine, thine, my, thy, our, your, **and which are in every caſe both ſingular and plural.**

Who.

Sing.
Nom. *Who*
Gen. *of whom, whoſe, or whereof*
Dat. *to whom*
Accuſ. *whom*
Voc. is wanting.
Abl. *in, with, from, or by whom.*

So likewiſe in the plural.

A Pronoun Adjective and Subſtantive declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *my book*	Nom. *my books*
Gen. *of my book*	Gen. *of my books*
Dat. *to my book*	Dar. *to my books*
Accuſ. *my book*	Accuſ. *my books*
Voc. *O my book*	Voc. *O my books (books*
Abl. *in, with, from, or by my book*	A. *in, with, from, or by my*

All Pronouns want the Vocative caſe, except thou, yee, our, my, mine.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech ſignifying to do, to be done, or to be; as, to love, to be loved, to be ſick.

A Verb likewiſe always ſignifies the time of doing, being done, or being; as, I love, I have been loved, thou wilt be ſick.

There be three kinds of Verbs, Active, Paſſive, and Neuter.

A Verb Active ſignifies to do; as, to love, and may be turned into a Paſſive; as, to be loved.

A Verb Paſſive ſignifies to be done; as, to be taught, and may be turned into an Active; as, to teach.

Deponents and Commons I omit, becauſe the Engliſh tongue is not capable of them.

A Verb Neuter either ſignifies like an Active, and cannot be turned into a Paſſive; as, to wink, to kneel; or ſignifies like a Paſſive, and cannot be turned into an Active; as, to be ſick, to be mad.

Every Verb Active may have an Accuſative caſe after it.

A Verb Paſſive and Neuter ſeldom or never have an Accuſative caſe after them.

When do, doeſt, doth, did, or didſt are joyned with a Verb, that Verb cannot be a Verb Paſſive.

When am, art, is, are, was, were, be, been, are joyned with a Verb, that Verb cannot be a Verb Active.

A Verb is declined with Mood and Tenſe.

Anſwering to caſes in a Noun.

There are ſix Moods, or manners of ſignifying in Verbs; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

This is to be underſtood of action, or being in all the differences of time.

The Indicative ſaith plainly that a thing does, or does not, be, or be not; as, he loves, he doth not love, he is ſick, he is not ſick: or elſe asketh whether a thing does, or does not, be, or be not; as, doth he love? doth he not love? is he ſick? is he not ſick?

The Imperative biddeth, intreateth, commandeth, or letteth; as, come hither, let him love, get you gone, let them go.

The Optative wiſheth, prayeth, or deſireth, with theſe ſigns, would to God, God grant, I pray God, O that, &c. as, would to God I did love, I pray God I may live, God grant thou maiſt hear, O that I had read.

The Potential mood hath theſe ſigns, may, might, would, ſhould, &c. as, that I may learn, if I ſhould ſpeak, if thou wouldſt mark, that I might hear.

The Subjunctive mood hath ſome ſuch Conjunctions as theſe joyned with it; when, if, ſince, that, becauſe; as, when I did love, if I live, ſince that you have heard, becauſe he was ſick.

The Infinitive mood moſt commonly comes after another Verb with this ſign (to) and ſignifies ſimply to do, to be done, or to be without any number or perſon; as, to learn, to have been loved, to be ſick.

The Tenſes, or diſtinctions of time.

There be five Tenſes of Verbs, the Preſent tenſe, the Preterimperfect tenſe, Preterperfect tenſe, the Preterpluperfect tenſe, and the Future tenſe.

The Preſent tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is, with theſe ſigns, do, doeſt, doth, for the Active; am, art, is, are, for the Paſſive; as, I do hear, thou doeſt love, I am loved.

The Preterimperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the doing, or being of a thing in time, whilſt the thing was in doing or being; with theſe ſigns, did, didſt, for the Active; was, wert, were, for the Paſſive; as, I did love, I was loved.

The Preterperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the time paſt, with theſe ſigns, have, haſt, hath, for the Active; have been, haſt been, hath been, for the Paſſive; I have loved, thou haſt been loved.

The Preterpluperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of the time long ago paſt, with theſe ſigns, had, or hadſt, for the Active; had been, hadſt been, for the Paſſive; I had loved, thou hadſt been loved: might have, ſhould have, would have, ſigns of the Preterpluperfect of the Potential in Latin.

The Future tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come, with theſe ſigns, ſhall or will, ſhalt or wilt, for the Active; ſhall be, will be, ſhalt be, wilt be, for the Paſſive; I ſhall love, thou wilt hear; I ſhall be loved.

But ſhall have, will have, ſhaſt have, wilt have, ſhall have been, will have been, ſhalt have been, wilt have been, be ſigns of the Subjunctive mood only, when I ſhall have loved.

Note that thoſe Verbs Neuters which ſignify actively; have the ſigns of Verbs active in their tenſes, and thoſe that ſignify paſſively, have the ſigns of Verbs paſſive; as, I did kneel, I was ſick, I have kneeled, I have been ſick.

A Verb active with his Moods and Tenſes.

The Indicative Mood.

Preſent ſing.	I love, or do love.
	Thou loveſt, or doſt love.
	He loveth, or doth love.
Preſent plur.	We love, or do love.
	Ye love, or do love.
	They love, or do love.
Preterimperf. tenſe ſing.	I loved, or did love.
	Thou lovedſt, or didſt love.
	He loved, or did love.
Preterimperf. tenſe plur.	We loved, or did love.
	Ye loved, or did love.
	They loved, or did love.
Preterperfect tenſe ſing.	I loved, or have loved.
	Thou haſt loved.
	He hath loved.

Preterperf. tenſe plur.	We have loved. Ye have laved. They have loved.
Preterplup. tenſe ſing.	I had loved. Thou hadſt loved. He had loved.
Preterplup. tenſe plur.	We had loved. Ye had loved. They had loved.
Future tenſe ſing.	I ſhall or will love. Thou ſhalt or wilt love. He ſhall or will love.
Future tenſe plur.	We ſhall or will love. Ye ſhall or will love. They ſhall or will love.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Love thou. Let him love.
Plur. Let us love. Love ye. Let them love.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	**God grant**	I love, or do love. Thou loveſt, or doeſt love. He love, or do love.
Preſent tenſe plural.	**God grant**	We love, or do love. Ye love, or do love. They love, or do love.
Preterimperf. tenſe ſing.	**Would God**	I loved, or did love. Thou lovedſt, or didſt love. He loved, or did love.
Preterimperf. tenſe plur.	**Would God**	We loved, or did love. Ye loved, or did love. They loved, or did love.
Preterperfect tenſe ſing.	**I pray God**	I have loved. Thou haſt loved. He hath loved.

preterperfect tenſe plural. I pray God
We have loved.
Ye have loved.
They have loved.

preterpluperf. tenſe ſingular. O that
I had loved.
Thou hadſt loved.
He had loved.

preterpluperf. tenſe plural. O that
We had loved.
Ye had loved.
They had loved.

The Future tenſe of the Optative is ſeldom, if ever, uſed.

The Potential Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular
I may love.
Thou mayeſt love.
He may love.

Plur.
We may love.
Ye may love.
They may love.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſingular.
I might, would, or ſhould love.
Thou mighteſt, wouldeſt, or ſhouldeſt love.
He might, would, or ſhould love.

Preterimperf. tenſe plural.
We might, would, or ſhould love.
Ye might, would, or ſhould love.
They might, would, or ſhould love.

The other Tenſes of the Potential Mood are ſeldom or never uſed.

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive Mood is declined like the Indicative, with the ſigns peculiar to the Mood.

Preſent Sing. When I love, &c. *Plur.* When we love, &c.

Preterimperf. *Sing.* When I loved, or did love, &c.
Plur. When we loved, or did love, &c.

preterperfect. *S.* When I have loved. *Pl.* When we have loved.

Preterpluperf. *S.* When I had loved. *Pl.* When we had loved, &c

Future *Sing.* When I ſhall or will love, &c.
Plur. When we ſhall or will love, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſ. To love. *Preterperſ.* To have loved.
Fut. Shall or will love.

A Verb Paſſive with Moods and Tenſes.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe Sing.	I am	loved. *Pl.*	We are	loved.
	Thou art		Ye are	
	He is		They are	
Preterimper. Sing.	I was	loved. *Pl.*	We were	loved.
	Thou wer't		Ye were	
	He was		They were	
Preterperfect Sing.	I have been	loved. *Pl.*	We have been	loved.
	Thou haſt been		Ye have been	
	He hath been		They have been	
Preterpluperſ Sing.	I had been	loved. *Pl.*	We had been	loved.
	Thou hadſt been		Ye had been	
	He had been		They had been	
Future tenſe Sing.	I ſhall or will be	loved. *Pl.*	We ſhall or will be	loved
	Thou ſhalt or wilt be		Ye ſhall or will be	
	He ſhall or will be		They ſhall or will be	

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Be thou loved. Let him be loved.
Plur. Let us be loved. Be ye loved. Let them be loved.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe Sing.	God grant	I be	loved. *Pl.*	We be	loved.
		Thou be		Ye be	
		He be		They be	
Preterimperſ. tenſe Sing.	Would God	I were	loved. *Pl.*	We were	loved.
		Thou wer't		Ye were	
		He were		They were	

Preterperf. tenſe Sing.	**I pray God**	I have been Thou haſt been He hath been	loved.	*Pl.*	We have been Ye have been They have been	loved.
Preterplup. tenſe Sing.	**O that**	I had been Thou hadſt been He had been	loved.	*Pl.*	We had been Ye had been They had been	loved.

The Future Tenſe of the Optative is ſeldom or never uſed.

Potential Mood.

Preſent tenſe Sing.	I may be Thou mayeſt be He may be	loved.	*Pl.*	We may be Ye may be They may be	loved.

Preterimperf. tenſe Sing.	I might, would, or ſhould be Thou mighteſt, wouldeſt, or ſhouldeſt be He might, would or ſhould be	loved.
Preterimperf. tenſe Plur.	We might, would, or ſhould be Ye might, would, or ſhould be They might, would, or ſhould be	loved.

The other Tenſes of the Potential Mood are ſeldom or never uſed.

Subjunctive Mood.

The Subjunctive is declined like the Indicative, with the ſigns peculiar to the Mood.

Preſent. S.	When I am loved, &c.	*Plur.*	When we are loved, &c.
Preterimp. S.	When I was loved, &c.	*Plur.*	When we were loved, &c.
preterperf. S.	When I have been loved.	*Plur.*	When we have been loved.
preterplu. S.	When I had been loved.	*Plur.*	When we had been loved.
Future S.	When I ſhall or will be loved.	*Pl.*	When we ſhall or will be loved.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſ. To be loved. *Preterperf.* To have been loved.

Fut. Shall or will be loved.

Of a Verb Neuter.

A Verb Neuter ſignifying like an Active, is declined like a Verb Active; As,

preſent tenſe ſingular.	I kneel, or do kneel	*Plur.*	We kneel, or do kneel
	Thou kneeleſt, or doeſt kneel		Ye kneel, or do kneel
	He kneeleth, or doth kneel		They kneel, or do kneel.

A Verb Neuter ſignifying like a Paſſive, is declined like a Verb Paſſive; As,

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	I am ſick	*Plur.*	We are ſick
	Thou art ſick		Ye are ſick
	He is ſick		They are ſick,

Of the Perſons of Verbs.

Thus you ſée in Verbs there be thrée Perſons, and two Numbers, and thrée Perſons for each Number.

The firſt perſon ſingular [I] the ſecond perſon ſingular [thou] the third perſon ſingular [he]

The firſt perſon plural [we] the ſecond perſon plural [ye] the third perſon plural [they]

Note that [am] is the ſign of the firſt perſon ſingular.

Art, doeſt, haſt, hadſt, ſhalt, wilt, mayeſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, ſhouldeſt, be ſigns of the ſecond perſon ſingular.

Is, doth, hath, be the ſigns of the third perſon ſingular.

Yet ſome Verbs are declined in the third perſon ſingular only, and be therefore called imperſonals; which have commonly before them this ſign [it] as, it delighteth me, it becomes thee.

When two Verbs come together without any Nominative caſe between them, the latter is commonly the Infinitive Mood; as, I deſire to learn, I hope to live.

When the uſual ſigns of the tenſes are not joyned to Verbs, then are they verbs of themſelves, and no ſigns of tenſes; as, I have a father, thou haſt a mother, I will not, I was at home, &c.

A Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech declined with caſe, much like a Noun Adjective; but ſignifying like a Verb, time preſent, paſt, or to come.

There be four Participles; a Participle of the Preſent tenſe, a Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe, a Participle of the Future tenſe active, and a Participle of the Future tenſe paſſive.

A Participle of the preſent tenſe ſignifies the time preſent, and endeth in [ing] as, loving, teaching, reading, hearing.

But if a word end in [ing] and either have, or may have [a] or [the] before it, then it is not a Participle, but a Noun Subſtantive; as, the teaching, the loving, a reading, the hearing.

A Participle of the preterperfect tenſe ſignifies the time paſt, and always ends in d, t, n; as, loved, taught, ſlain, heard, read.

A Participle of the Future tenſe Active, ſignifies the time to come like an Infinitive Mood Active; as, about or ready to read; about or ready to hear; about or ready to love; about or ready to teach.

A Participle of the Future tenſe Paſſive ſignifies the time to come, like the Infinitive Mood Paſſive; as, to be loved, to be taught, to be read, to be heard.

A Participle of the Future tenſe paſſive follows immediately the ſigns of Verbs paſſives; as, God is to be feared, Kings are to be honoured, Vice is to be avoyded, Vertue is to be imbraced.

An Adverb.

An Adverb is a part of Speech undeclined, commonly joyned to other words to declare their ſignification; as, wiſely, fooliſhly.

It is called an Adverb, becauſe it is commonly joyned with ſome Verb.

There be many kinds of Adverbs, according to their ſeveral ſignifications.

Some be of Time; as, Then, when, now, never, ever, always, to day, to morrow, yeſterday, the other day, betimes, late, newly, lately, long ago, out of hand, by and by, anon.

Some Adverbs be of

Place; as, here, there, where, hither, thither, whither, ſomewhere, no where, elſewhere, hence, thence, upwards, downwards, this way, that way.

Number; as, once, twice, thrice, four times, fourty times, an hundred times, a thouſand times.

Order; as, afterwards, furthermore, firſt of all, laſt of all, at length, ſecondly, thirdly.

Asking; as, when, where, whence, why, wherefore, whether.

Denying; as, no, not, not at all, in no wiſe, by no means.

Affirming; as, yes, yea, ſurely, truly, verily, in good ſooth, in faith, in good truth.

Exhorting; as, well, go to.

Wiſhing; as, would to God, God grant, I pray God, O that, O if.

Some Adverbs be of

Gathering together; as, together, altogether, joyntly, univerſally.

Parting aſunder; as, aſunder, ſeverally, particularly, door by door.

Diverſity; as, elſe, otherwiſe.

Chooſing; as, rather, nay rather, yea rather.

Exceeding; as, very much, too much, immoderately, altogether.

A thing not finiſhed; as, well-nigh, almoſt, ſcarcely, hardly.

Shewing; as, lo, ſee, behold this.

Doubting; as, peradventure, perhaps, may be.

Chance; as, by chance, as it fell out, as it chanced.

Likeneſs; as, ſo, even as, like as.

Compariſon; as, as well as, ſo, more, leſs, eſpecially.

Quantity; as, much, little, moſt of all, leaſt of all, very much, very little at all.

Quality; as, wiſely, gravely, learnedly, valiantly.

Note, that almoſt from all Adjectives may be made Adverbs of quality, by putting to [*ly*] as, beautiful, beautifully: prudent, prudently: ſtout, ſtoutly: fruitful, fruitfully.

Note likewiſe, that ſuch Adverbs may be compared, which come from Adjectives which are compared, learnedly, more learnedly, moſt learnedly: valiantly, more valiantly, moſt valiantly.

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech joyning Words and Sentences together.

There be many kinds of Conjunctions.

Some Conjunctions be

- Copulatives; as, and, alſo, neither, both.
- Disjunctives; as, or, either.
- Diſcretives; as, but.
- Cauſals; as, for, becauſe, becauſe that, ſince, ſince that, ſith that, ſeeing that, foraſmuch as, inaſmuch as, being that.
- Conditionals; as, if, if that, ſo that, if ſo be that.
- Exceptives; as, except, except that, otherwiſe, but that.
- Interrogatives; as, whether, whether or no.
- Illatives; as, wherefore, therefore.
- Adverſatives; although, though, albeit.
- Redditives; notwithſtanding, yet, nevertheleſs, for all that.
- Electives; as, how, as, then.
- Diminutives; at leaſt, &c.

Prepoſition.

A Prepoſition is a part of Speech undeclined, moſt commonly ſet before the caſe it is joyned with, or the word it is compounded withal; as, to, unto, at, before, againſt, by, towards, between, beneath, underneath, beſides, after, beyond, from, with, in, into, upon, under, without, out of, about, within, above, behind, through, concerning, up to, among, amongſt.

All Prepoſitions are joyned either with a Genitive, an Accuſative, or an Ablative caſe.

Up to is joyned to a Genitive caſe plural, or an Ablative caſe both ſingular and plural.

Some Prepoſitions are commonly joyned with an Accuſative caſe; as, againſt, towards, between, beſide, behind, beyond, to, unto, into, through, above.

Some Prepoſitions are commonly joyned with an Ablative caſe; in, with, from, of, concerning.

Some Prepoſitions are ſometimes joyned with an Accuſative, ſometimes with an Ablative caſe; as, at, by, before, amongſt, under, underneath, beneath, after, upon, without, out of, about, within, among, amongſt.

Interjection.

AN Interjection is a part of Spéech undeclined, expreſſing ſome ſudden paſſion of the mind; as, fie, ahah, alas, oh, piſh, iſt, O ſtrange, O wonderful, and the like.

There be ſeveral ſorts of Interjections, according to the ſeveral paſſions of the mind. Some of Mirth, ſome of Sorrow, ſome of Admiring, ſome of Scorning, &c.

Syntaxis or Conſtruction.

SYntaxis or Conſtruction is the right and due joyning of parts of Spéech together.

Syntaxis conſiſts in Concord, or Government.

There be thrée Concords: the firſt betwéen the Nominative caſe and the Verb; the ſecond between the Subſtantive and the Adjective; the third betwéen the Antecedent and the Relative.

The Verb agrées with the Nominative caſe in number and perſon; ſo that of whatſoever number and perſon the Nominative caſe is, the ſame number and perſon muſt the Verb be; as, the Maſter teacheth, the Scholars learn, I ſpeak, thou heareſt.

The Nominative caſe moſt commonly is the word that cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth the queſtion who, or what.

Sometimes the Nominative caſe is ſet after the Verb, when a queſtion is asked; as, loveſt thou me? when the Verb is of the Imperative Mood; as, anſwer thou me: or when theſe ſigns it, or there, cometh before the Verb; as, it is my book, there is no man.

Note that two or more Nominative caſes of the ſingular number will have a Verb of the plural number, which ſhall agrée with the Nominative caſe of the moſt worthy perſon; as, I and thou are in danger; thou and thy Father art wiſe; the King and the Queen walk together.

The firſt perſon is more worthy than the ſecond, and the ſecond more worthy than the third.

One word is not always the Nominative caſe to the Verb; but ſometime all that goes before the Verb; as, to riſe betimes in the morning is the moſt wholſome thing in the World; To know much is a pleaſant life. And if many things be implyed, then ſhall

eth

the Verb be of the plural number; as, to ſpend the time in idleneſs, to ſtuffe the belly with dainties, and to ſleep over much, quite ſpoil the brain.

The ſecond Concord.

The Adjective, whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle agrees with the Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number; ſo that whatſoever Caſe, Gender, and Number the Subſtantive is, the ſame Caſe, Gender, and Number the Adjective is; as, an honeſt man, of a faithful conſtancy, procureth a great name by his fidelity.

Many Subſtantives of the ſingular number will have an Adjective of the plural, which ſhall agree with the Subſtantive of the more worthy gender; as, the King and the Queen are bleſſed: the Husband and the Wife are beautiful.

If you ask the Queſtion who or what by the Adjective, the word that anſwereth to the queſtion is the Subſtantive.

In making Latine, always ſet your Subſtantive before your Adjective, ſo will you leſs miſtake in their agreement or concordance.

The third Concord.

The Relative agrées with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon, but not always in Caſe; ſo that of what number, gender, and perſon the Antecedent is, the ſame number, gender and perſon, muſt the Relative be; as, there is no man who hath not ſinned. Who is he that liveth and hath no faults?

The Relative is ſome Pronoun Relative; as, who, whom, whoſe, which, that.

The Antecedent is a word that moſt commonly goeth immediately before the Relative to which it belongeth.

Many Antecedents ſingular will have a Relative plural, which in words that ſignifie things without life, ſhall be of the Neuter gender; as, he hath broken the bow and the arrowes which you gave him: but in words that ſignifie living things, the Relative ſhall agrée in gender with the Antecedent of the more worthy gender; as, the King and the Queen whom I honour.

The Maſculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine is more worthy than the Neuter.

If there come no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb; as, bleſſed is the man that hath not walked in the Counſel of the ungodly: wretched is he who dotes on money.

If there come a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative ſhall be governed of other words, as if they were Subſtantives.

When the Engliſh of a Relative comes before the Subſtantive, then it is no Relative, but muſt be put in the ſame caſe with the Subſtantive; as, into what place am I come? what book do you read? the nature of which Man; which thing when I conſider.

Note, that who is always the Nominative caſe, whoſe always the Genitive, whom Genitive, Dative, Accuſative, or Ablative, but never the Nominative.

Government.

1. ALL words belonging to the ſame thing ſhall be put in the ſame caſe; as, Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, Redeemer and Mediator, was God and Man, King, Prieſt, and Prophet.

2. When the letter s is put to the end of a word of the ſingular number before a Noun Subſtantive, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe; as, Gods people, my Fathers houſe, Plato's opinion, the Maſters learning, the Kings Crown.

3. The meaſure of height, breadth, length, thickneſs, deepneſs, &c. is put after Adjectives in the Accuſative, or Ablative caſe; as, a board three inches thick: a table four yards long: a River an hundred foot broad: a Well thirty foot deep.

When it is put in the Genitive caſe, there is ſome Subſtantive underſtood as, a floor of ten foot long *i.e.* long the length of ten foot.

4. After Verbs Subſtantives, as, am, art, is, was, were, been, &c. there uſually follows a Nominative caſe; as, I am poor, we are tormented, thou art rich.

But if they be of the Infinitive mood, they have ſuch caſe after them as they had before them.

5. When a caſe immediately follows any Verbs that are not Subſtantives, without any ſign of another caſe, it ſhall moſt commonly be put in the Accuſative caſe; as, I love learning: the Maſter loveth good Scholars.

When two caſes come immediately after a Verb, without any ſign of a caſe, the firſt is commonly the Dative, the latter the Accuſative caſe; as, give me my book: he promiſed me much, but paid me nothing.

Verbs which ſignifie to profit, or diſprofit, to give, or to reſtore, to promiſe and pay, to command, tell, and ſhew, to pleaſe or diſpleaſe, to truſt, believe, threaten, obey, diſobey, diſtruſt, reſiſt, to anſwer, to ſpare, and generally all that have or may have to after them, require a Dative caſe of the perſon; as, he profiteth himſelf little that hurteth others. I will reſtore you the book which you gave me. The Maſter commanded me to tell all the Scholars what I here ſhew you, that he threatens all which reſiſt him, and preſume to diſobey his commands, that they may learn at length to obey him, and fear to diſpleaſe their Tutour; knowing what a folly it is to believe evil counſel, and truſt to their own wiſdom. Obedience pleaſeth God, who will not ſpare thoſe men that do not anſwer his will by their obedience. I will pay your brother whatſoever I promiſed him.

Verbs of wanting, uſing and enjoying govern an Ablative caſe; as, I want money. I will uſe no argument. He enjoys his pleaſure.

Note, that Participles, and all other words which in Engliſh ſignify like Verbs, muſt in conſtruction have ſuch caſes after them as the Verbs.

Nouns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative caſe. The third day he roſe again. The fourth night after dyed. Every ſeventh day the Jews obſerved their Sabbath. The third hour he went to pray.

But Nouns that betoken continuance of time without ceaſing be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe. He ſleepeth all day, and waketh all night. He reigned twenty years, five moneths, three weeks, two days, and ſix hours.

Nouns that betoken ſpace between place and place, be commonly put in the Ablative caſe; as, Go not a foot from this place. It is three yards off. A Town which ſtands four miles from London.

The word that asketh the queſtion, and the word that gives the anſwer, ſhall moſt commonly be of the ſame caſe and tenſe; as, What book do you read? *Virgil.* What are you doing? Writing.

But if the Conjunction begin another part of the Sentence, then do not Conjunctions couple like caſes to the word going immediately before, but ſome other word in the ſame ſentence; as, The ſubtilty of the Devil, and the pomp of the World, are dangerous to all, and hurtful to many.

Conjunctions Copulatives, and Diſjunctives couple alway like Moods, and moſt commonly like Tenſes together; as h that feareth God, and keepeth his commandements, deſerveth th name of a good Chriſtian, and hath learnt the beſt part of trueſt wiſdom.

FINIS.

Let your Child in repeating his Rules and Examples of his Syntaxis, ſhew the principal words, wherein lie the Examples to the Rules.

Certain Rules for the eaſier turning of Engliſh into Latine.

Of.

When of comes between two Subſtantives, the Subſtantive following muſt be the Genitive caſe; as, The learning of the Maſter, The opinion of Plato. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wiſdom. The glory of a King is the multitude of Subjects.

When of comes before the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, the word following muſt be a Gerund in di; as, The way of Writing well is joyned with the Art of Speaking well. But of before the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe after a Noun, or Verb, is a ſign of a Gerund in do; as, I am weary of walking, with or by walking.

When of comes before a word ſignifying the matter of which a thing is made, it muſt be made in Latine, as if it were out of, by the Prepoſition e, or ex, with an Ablative caſe; as, Vinegar made of Wine: a cup made of Gold: bread made of Barley: drink made of Water and Honey.

Of after a proper name, before a proper name of a place, is made by a, ab, e, or ex; as, John of Gaunt: Thomas of Aquine: or elſe the place is put into an Adjective proper, agreeing in caſe with the Subſtantive before. So in ſuch ſpeeches as theſe, of a learned man he became a fool: of a weak man he became cruel: of a man he became a beaſt: and the like.

So likewiſe of after Verbs of making, conſiſting, compounding, and the like, muſt be made in Latine, as if it were out of, by the Prepoſition e, or ex, and an Ablative caſe; as, A man is compounded of a ſoul and a body. It conſiſts of two parts.

When of is as much as from, or concerning, it is a Prepoſition ſerving to the Ablative caſe, and muſt be made in Latin, as from, or concerning; as, I bought a book [of] or [from] the Bookbinder. I heard it [of] or [from] the Maſter. I will ſpeak [of] or [concerning] thy word. He writ [of] or [concerning] all the moral vertues.

Then it hath the ſignification of by; *as*, he is loved of all, *i. e.* by all.

When of comes after the ſignification of a paſſive, it is to be made in Latine by the Dative caſe, or an Ablative with the Prepoſition a or ab; as, He is loved of all, God is to be honoured of all his Creatures.

When the word of comes after Verbs of eaſing, or unloading, ſpoyling, or robbing, wanting, or having ſtore of, making uſe of, having need of, worthy or unworthy of, deprive of, defraud of, to be diſappointed of, and the like, it is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, I will eaſe thee of thy burden. He unloaded his horſe of his carriage. He ſpoyled me of my money. He robbed me of my riches. I am in want of books. He hath ſtore of cattel. He made uſe of my authority. I have need of your help. He is not worthy of his office, that is unworthy of all honour.

Sometimes of belongs to the word going before; as, to hear of, to be ignorant of, to taſt of, to ſmell of, to ask counſel of, to complain of, to deſpair of, to admit of, to think of, to put off, to be glad of, out of, becauſe of, in compariſon of, and the like; and then it is not the ſign always of the Genitive caſe, but muſt be taken in making Latine with the word going before.

When of neither is part of the ſignification of the word going before, nor a Prepoſition, it is moſt commonly a ſign the word following muſt be put in the Genitive caſe.

To.

To before any word that hath a Caſe, is moſt commonly the ſign of the Dative caſe; as, Fortune hath given too much [to] many, enough [to] none. Be kind [to] all men, a friend [to] few.

Sometimes to is as much as, in compariſon of, and to be made in Latine by præ; as, no fool to the old fool: thou art happy to us; though in this ſence it may alſo be made by ad or a.

But when a verb implying motion, goeth before to, then it is a

Prepoſition, and to be made in Latine by ad, with an Accuſative caſe; as, I go [to] School. I come [to] thee. He runs [to] the mark.

And if there follow a proper name of a place after a Verb of motion, you muſt make no Latine for to, but put after the word following in the Accuſative caſe; as, I go to London: I will go to Cambridge.

To between two Verbs cauſeth the latter to be the Infinitive mood; as, I deſire to learn.

But if the former Verb, be a Verb of motion, then the latter ſhall be made in Latine by the firſt Supine, or a Gerund in dum, with ad; as, I come [to] hear. I go [to] lye down.

To after an Adjective before a Verb Paſſive, is to be made in Latine by the latter Supine; as, filthy [to] be ſpoken. Ugly [to] be ſeen.

To after an Adjective or Subſtantive before a Verb Active, is made in Latine by a Gerund in di; as, Skilful [to] ſhoot. Lord give us grace [to] live well.

To after Verbs that ſignifie to belong, to appertain, to exhort, to call, to invite, provoke, and the like, is made in Latin by the Prepoſition ad; as, it belongs not [to] me, what appertains only [to] thee. Exhort all men [to] vertue. He invited me [to] dinner. Call him [to] me. Provoke no man [to] anger.

About to, or going to, is the ſign of the Participle of the future in rus; as, my Father when he was about [to] dye, gave me this counſel. I am [about] or going [to] read.

To be, after the ſign of a Paſſive, or a Noun Subſtantive, is the ſign of a Participle in dus; as, God is [to be] worſhipped. A man [to be] honoured.

That.

When the word that may be turned into the words who or which, it is a Pronoun Relative, and to be made in Latine as who or which; as, He is miſerable that loveth money.

It may be ſo turned when there is no Nominative caſe between it and the Verb.

Who that is not a Relative, and the ſign of the Potential mood follows; as, nay, can, might, would, ſhould, ought, it is to be made in Latine by ut, and a Potential Mood,

Likewiſe when that ſignifies to the end that, or comes immediatly after Verbs of entreating or commanding, it is to be made in Latine by ut, and a Potential mood, I write to you [that] or to the end [that] you may know my mind. See [that] you tell no man. I intreat you (that) you conſider my words.

When that is joyned immediatly with his ſubſtantive, as that man, that woman, it is a Pronoun Demonſtrative, and to be made in Latine by ille, illa, illud; as, that City, and that Kingdom is happy whoſe King is wiſe.

Sometimes that in making Latine goes together with other words; as, to the intent that, to the end that, becauſe that, ſince that, ſeeing that, if that, &c.

In all other caſes almoſt that is to be made in Latine by the Conjunction quod, which may elegantly be put away, by putting the Nominative caſe into the Accuſative caſe, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood; as, I am glad (that) you are here. I know (that) I am ſick. I hope (that) God heareth my prayers. Make (not that) by non quod. So that adeo ut, when it means, inſomuch that: but modo dum dummodo, when it means upon condition that.

With.

With is moſt commonly the ſign of the Ablative caſe.

When with comes after a Verb active or paſſive, and ſignifies either that wherewith a thing is done, or the manner how it is done, it is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; He ſtriketh (with) a ſword. He ſpoke (with) great Majeſty. He did it (with) much boldneſs. He hurt me (with) a ſtone.

When with comes after Verbs Neuters, and ſignifies as much as together with, it muſt be made in Latine by an Ablative caſe, with the Prepoſition cum; I will go (with) thee. I was (with) *Virgil*.

With before the Engliſh of the participle of the preſent tenſe, is a ſign of the Gerund in do; as, I am weary (with) running.

When with comes not immediatly after a Verb and ſignifies company, or preſent with, it is made in Latine by apud, and an Accuſative caſe; as, Salute all my Friends (with) you.

Sometimes with is part of the ſignification of the word going before, and is moſt commonly the ſign of the Dative caſe ; as, to be angry with. To meet with, &c.

Note, that after me, te, ſe, nobis, vobis, qui, and quibus :cum muſt be ſet after as part of the word.

For.

For in the beginning of a ſentence, before no caſe immediately, or before a nominative caſe, is a Conjunction, and to be made in Latine by nam and namque, &c. as, For the Lord hath ſpoken. For as the Poet ſaith.

For before diſeaſes after Verbs ſignifying the goodneſs of a Medicine, is made by contra or ad, and an Accuſative caſe ; as, It is good for the Tooth-ach, it is good for the Head-ach, it is good for Melancholy. Or put the diſeaſe into the Dative, and expreſs the goodneſs of the Medicine by reſiſto, or the like ; as, reſiſtit Melancholiæ, it is good for melancholy.

But naught for before diſeaſes, increaſeth ; as, it is naught for Melancholy, *i. e.* it increaſeth melancholy.

To be naught for, *i. e.* to be hurtful to, officere, nocere ; as, it is naught for the brain, it is naught for the memory.

For that, when it is as much as becauſe that, by quin or quoniam, &c. as, no man loveth pain (for that) it is pain ; So, for as much as, for ſo much as, *i. e.* becauſe.

Sometimes by the Prepoſition ex or è, à or ab ; Sometimes per, ob, propter, and an Accuſative.

For ought, for any thing, *i. e.* for as much as, by quantum, quatenus ; as, He may be a good Maſter for any thing I know. She is an honeſt woman for ought I ever heard.

When for ſignifies by reaſon of, or the cauſe why a thing is done, it is a ſign of the Ablative ; as, He grew pale (for) anger. Or elſe it is made by the Prepoſition præ and an Ablative caſe ; as, He wept (for) grief.

When for is joyned to a perſon, to or for whom any thing is done, either good or bad, it is a ſign of the Dative caſe, and may alſo be made by the Prepoſition pro, and an Ablative ; as, I have it (for) him, and not for thee. They lye in wait (for) my ſoul.

When for comes before words of Price, and Wagers, it is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, He ſold it (for) a penny. Ile ſell you a book (for) a penny, which I bought (for) a farthing. I will run with you (for) a ſhilling.

But, for ſo much, for how much, for more, for leſs, and the like, require a Genitive.

When for is as much as as, it is made in Latin by in, with an Accuſative caſe, or pro with an Ablative; as, He ſhall be to them for a teſtimony, or, as a teſtimony. Thou ſhalt be for a ſign, or, as a ſign to the Nations.

When for ſignifies inſtead of, or in place of, it is made in Latin by the Prepoſition pro, and an Ablative caſe; as, I will be beaten for thee, *i. e.* in thy ſtead. Thou ſhalt anſwer for me, my Lord my God. Chriſt ſatisfied Gods wrath for me.

For before part is made by pro, or ex; as, I offer for my part as much. Every man for his own part promiſed to help.

For in phraſes expreſſing being of one's ſide, taking their part, and the like, is made by a, ab, or pro; as, I am for Paul, and I for Apollos. God is for us. This makes for us.

So for, or for all, in phraſes expreſſing permiſſion, not hindring, not medling with, is made by per or a; as, You may go whither you will for all me. She is a maid for me. He ſhall beg for me, that riotouſly ſpends his means.

For before words of time, ſignifying the ſpace of, is made by per, or is only the ſign of the Accuſative caſe. Otherwiſe by in, or ad; as, For a time. For the preſent. For the future. For an hour. For a moment. For the time paſt. For a year. For holy-days.

When for ſignifies the end for which a thing is done, it is commonly made by ad, ob, propter, and ſometimes in; as, I came hither for pleaſure. I ſtudy for learning. All things are created for the uſe of man. He brought herbs for the old mans ſupper. I will keep it for my beaver. Sometimes by pro.

But in this ſenſe, when ſake is either added, or may be added, it may be made likewiſe by gratia, ergo, contra, and a Genitive caſe; as, For thy name ſake, For Chriſt's ſake. For thy mercies ſake. I come hither for pleaſure, *i. e.* pleaſures ſake.

But when for in this ſenſe comes before the ſignification of a Verb, make it by a Gerund in (di) with gratia, cauſa, or ergo: or by a Gerund in (dum) with ob, or propter; or by ad, and

a

a Participle in (dus ;) as, Chriſt came into the World for to redeem ſinners.

For the before a Verbal in (ing) may be made by ad and a Participle in (dus ;) as, For the bringing up of children, ad inſtitutionem puerorum, ad inſtituendos pueros. Vid. Engliſh of the Infinit, in To.

For before the Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, is oft as much as becauſe that, and is to be made in Latine by quod and a Subjunctive mood ; as, be not angry with me (for) doing it, *i. e.* becauſe that I did it. Are you therefore angry at me (for) telling you ? *i. e.* becauſe that I told you. Or by the Gerund in (do) with pro or de ; as, pro dicendo, de faciendo.

For before profit and Honour is made by e, ex, ſometimes pro ; as, This will be both for the honour of the King, and for the profit of his Kingdom.

When for comes before a word expreſſing the occaſion why a thing was done, it is commonly made by de or ſuper, ſometimes by pro, ob, or propter ; as, Oh how I love thee for that word ! I thank you for your letters. The Father wept for his Son's death. I was not offended for that thing. They glorified God for me. Fear, for my brother hinders me in writing. So, For a great cauſe, magnâ de cauſâ. For a ſmall cauſe, levi de cauſâ, &c.

As for is to be made by the Prepoſition de, and an Ablative caſe ; As for me, I will ſay nothing. As for death, I do not fear it : Likewiſe by quod ad, quantum ad, with attinet, pertinet, ſpectat: but as for example, make thus, exempli ergô, gratia, cauſa ; verbi gratia, ergo cauſa.

But for, were it not for, had it not been for, is made by abſque ; as, Had it not been for me, you had periſhed.

For all, for all that, for all this, theſe phraſes have ſometimes the ſignification of though, although, albeit ; ſometimes of yet notwithſtanding, and ſo accordingly to be made in Latine ; as, For all, *i. e.* though you ſwear, I will not believe you. Though you hate me, for all that, *i. e.* yet notwithſtanding, I will ever love and honour you, hoc non obſtante. A coach cannot move for all the wheels except horſes draw it, *i. e.* though it have wheels : á rotis ſuis non movetur currus.

For in other ſignifications it is commonly made by pro and an Ablative caſe ; as, I thank you for your letters.

But ſometimes for is part of the ſignification of the word going before, then it is a ſign of ſuch caſe as that word will have after it; as, to look for, to care for, to hope for, to wiſh for, to ſtay for, to ſend for, to ſeek for, &c.

For nothing, de nihilo, pro nihilo, gratis.

For the nonce, de induſtria, ex induſtria, ex compoſito.

Word for word, verbum verbo, ad verbum, verbatim. Letter for letter, ad literam.

Sometimes for is needleſly put at the end of a ſpeech, and nothing to be made in Latine for it; as, There were more I believe, than you think for.

But.

But after the word nothing before a Verb, is made in Latine by quam; as, I can do nothing but weep. You do nothing but laugh. He doth nothing but play.

But after nothing, and before a Noun or Pronoun, is made by quin, or quod non; as, There is nothing ſo hard but labour will overcome it. I think nothing is done but you know it.

But after cannot is made in Latine by non and an Infinitive mood, or by quin and a Subjunctive.

But after words ſignifying not doubting, not fearing, not thinking, not making queſtion, and the like, is made in Latine by quin; as, I do not (doubt but) he will do it. I do not (fear but) he is returned. I make no (queſtion but) I ſhall ſee him. Or you make but in this ſenſe by ne non, or make nothing for but, by turning the Nominative caſe into the Accuſative caſe, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood.

But after Negatives by quin; as, No man is learned but he may learn more. None is ſo ignorant but he knows this: As likewiſe in ſuch ſpeeches, Who is ſo unlearned but he knows this.

But after words of Time is ſometime put for when, and made by cum; as, There were not ten days paſt, but the other young Son was killed, *i. e.* When.

When but ſignifies only, make it in Latine by a word ſignifying only, tantum, ſolum, &c. as, I did but put him from me, Would God I were (but) wiſe enough. There are (but) three. Sometimes by modo; as, Do but ſee, Vide modo. If you do (but) conſider, Si modo conſideres.

When but is as much as except, it is made in Latine as except, by niſi, præter, præterquam, &c. as, None but you would ſay ſo. Who but you would do ſo? What remains but patience?

But that is made into Latine by niſi quod; as, But that the Lord was on my ſide, I had periſhed in my trouble.

But that, before ſigns of the Potential Mood is made, by niſi ut; as, I deſire nothing elſe but that I may dye; and after Comparatives by quam; as, I deſire nothing more but that I may dye, *i. e.* than that.

But prefixed by way of Exhortation is rendred by quin; But go alone. But let us play firſt.

But for is made in Latine by abſque, and an Ablative caſe; But for me you had died at that time. But for your Oaths I would not believe you. So, were it not for, if it had not been for, *&c.*

But yet, attamen, veruntamen.

But alſo, verum etiam, quin etiam.

Not but is made by non quod non; as, not but I am happy.

But in other ſignifications is a Conjunction diſcretive, and made in Latine by ſed, verum, autem, vero, and the like. Note that autem and vero, muſt never be the firſt word of the Sentence; ſed, at, atqui cæterum allways firſt.

Note that you muſt uſe non autem, neque vero, age vero, ſane vero, dum vero, enim vero, at vero; not neque autem, age autem, ſane autem, enim autem, cum autem.

At.

At moſt commonly is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; At firſt ſight. At every third word. At the firſt occaſion. At every ſtep he ſtumbles. Tell me at one word.

At before games and ſports, is a ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, Who will play at Cards? Will you play at Dice? Can you play at Cheſs?

At before words of price is commonly the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, He holds it at a ſhilling. He ſels them at three pence a piece.

At this Rate, hac Conditione, Rebus ſic ſtantibus, hac Ratione.

At before words of time, is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, At four of the clock, at night, at what time ſoever. Sometimes it is made by the Prepoſition ad, and an Accuſative caſe, or the Prepoſition in and an Ablative.

At before the proper name of a place, is the ſign of the Genitive caſe; as, at London, I was at York, He ſtudied at Cambridg, He lived at Oxford.

But if the proper name of the place, be of the third declenſion, or want the ſingular number, then [at] is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, at Tibur, at Carthage, at Venice, at Thebes, at Athens.

When at before a word of place is as much as in, it is a ſign of the Ablative caſe, and may be made in Latin by the Prepoſition in; as, At the Church, or in the Church. He played at Church. I was at School. There are many ſervants at the Kings Court. So in menſe, in cœna, in prandio.

When at before a word of place ſignifies as much as near, nigh, or cloſe by, it is made in Latin by ad, and an Accuſative caſe; as, At the River, at the table, at the window, at the fire. Or by prope.

At before home or houſe, is made by the Genitive caſe domi; as, He is not at home. He is at our houſe.

At ſometimes is part of the ſignification of the word going before, and then it is a ſign of ſuch caſe as the word will have after it; as, To be angry at, to wonder at, to grieve at, to laugh at, to bark at, to aim at, &c. Sometimes it is part of the ſignification of the word coming after; as, To be at work, *i.e.* to work. To be at ſtudy, *i. e.* to ſtudy. To be at play, *i. e.* to play. And in this caſe it may be made the Verb, or an Ablative caſe, and the Prepoſition in; as, You are always at play, when I am at ſtudy.

At before coſt and charges is the ſign of the Ablative caſe, or is made by the Prepoſition de; as, He maintaineth the whole Army at his own coſt. This book was printed at my charges.

At your peril, cum tuo periculo.

At moſt, ad ſummum, ut plurimum, ut maximum.

At all, vid. all.

At length, tandem.

At leaſt, ſaltem, and minimum.

At laſt, ad extremum.

At pleaſure, at will, at deſire, de or ex voluntate; ad or pro arbitrio; as, I undertook this buſineſs at your deſire. I can do it at my pleaſure. He is a Tenant at will. But at will or pleaſure of another ſometimes by precario.

At leaſure, otioſe, per otium. Conſider every thing at leaſure.

At hand, ad manum, præſto, But when at hand ſignifies approaching near, in proximo, in propinquo; as, The day of Battel was now at hand.

At once, ſimul & ſemel.

At unawares, ex improviſo, inopinato, nec exopinato; he came upon the Enemy at unawares.

At his back, a tergo.

At a venture, at randam, at rovers, in incertum, temere. You ſpeak at randam, he ſhot an arrow at a venture.

At preſent, in præſenti, in præſentia, in manibus. I have no newes to write at preſent.

Then.

Than after a word of the Comparative degrée before a Noun or Pronoun, cauſeth the Noun or Pronoun to be put in the Ablative caſe; as, Colder than ice, blacker than pitch, whiter than ſnow; he that is prouder than thee, is worſe than the Devil.

But if than come after a Comparative degrée, but not immediatly before a Noun or Pronoun, then it is made in Latin by quam. You read more than you underſtand. I can write more eaſily than indite. He rather laughs than weeps.

When then ſignifies at that time, it is made in Latine by the Adverb tum or tunc.

When then ſignifies not time, and is joyned with interrogatory ſpéeches, it is made by igitur; as, What then ſhall I ſay? and is he dead then? ſometimes by poſtea, or porro; as, Quid tum poſtea? Quid tum porro? What then? What of all that?

All.

When all is as much as whole, it is made in Latine by totus; as, with all my heart, *i. e.* with my whole heart. So totus terrarum orbis, all the World: totus annus, all the year: totus dies, all the day: tota vita, all my life. In other ſignifications it is made by omnis or univerſus.

At all, omnino, prorſus, ſometimes admodum, uſque; There was no fight at all; that Tenant was not in the houſe at all; nothing at all; ſcarce at all. So nihil quicquam, Vix at ne vix quidem.

In all, when it is joyned with words of number without a Subſtantive, make it by in ſumma, in numero. Sometimes by totus and omnis; as, The debt is in all five pounds, *i. e.* the whole debt. They were in all three thouſand, *i. e.* they all. How many are they in all?

To be all in all, omnia præſtare, omnium vices præſtare.

All alone, ſolus, or prorſus ſolus.

By.

By before the inſtrument, wherewith, or the manner how a thing is done, is a ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, Chriſt overcame the Devil (by) his Death, not by Arms; Charles by the grace of God.

Sometimes by is a Noun Adjective; as, by-ends, by-reſpects, by-ways; then it is made in Latine by malus, ſiniſter, inhoneſtus, obliquus, and the like.

By when it hath the ſignification from, is made in Latine by a, ab, or ex; as, I underſtood it (by) or (from) your words. So after all words of underſtanding, knowing, perceiving, ſeeing, gueſſing, judging,, and the like; as, I perceive by your words. I ſee by your face. You may gueſs by my glove how great my hand is.

By after the ſignification of Paſſives, is the ſign of the Dative caſe; as, God is to be worſhipped by all. Parents are honoured by good Children.

By, after the Comparative degree, is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, Higher by three foot. More learned by many degrees.

By before words of time, when it ſignifies juſt at ſuch or ſuch a time, and not before or after, is the ſign of the Ablative caſe, or is made by the Prepoſition cum; as, He roſe by break of day. I will be with you by Tueſday next. He came to me by four of the clock.

But in this ſenſe when it is as much as before, it is made by ante, when as much as about, by circiter, ſub or ad.

By this time, jam. Supper ſhould have been ready by this time.

By what time, by that time, is as much as when in the Future, and to be made by quando; as, By what time ſhall we ſee you here again? By that time you return I will be here. So by what time, in ſignification of the time paſt; it was by that time almoſt day.

But when by that time is as much as before, it is made by priuſquam or antequam; as, You will be wiſer by that time *i.e.* before you are twenty years old.

By, before words of place, is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; or it is made by per, and an Accuſative caſe; as, I will go by London. Thou ſhalt go by ſea to the Indies.

But if by before a word of place, intimate reſting, or doing ſomething near that place, it is made in Latine by prope, propter, juxta, or ad, with an Accuſative caſe; as, By the waters of Babylon we ſat down and wept. Sometimes by ſecus, or ſecundum.

By before the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, is a ſign of the Gerund in do; as, Thou ſhalt learn to write well, by writing often.

By in other ſignifications, as, in ſwearing, beſeeching, and when it hath the ſignification of through, is made in Latine by per, and an Accuſative caſe.

Sometimes by is part of the word going before; as, A thing hard to come by, *i.e.* found, gotten, obtained, ſo to paſs by, and the like.

By the ſpace of is made by per; as, By the ſpace of twenty days. By the ſpace of thirty furlongs.

To ſet by, æſtimare; To ſet much by, magni æſtimare; To ſet light by, &c. parvi æſtimare; as, He that ſetteth much by himſelf, ſetteth lightly by others. In other ſenſes ſepono, to ſet by.

By means of, by reaſon of, propter, per, ex, or præ; as, By means of the diſſention and diſcord of the Noblemen. He is miſerable becauſe of love.

By that means, eo pacto, modo, ea ratione: by no means, nullo pacto, modo, nulla ratione: by what means, quo pacto, modo, qua ratione: by any means, by all means, quoquo pacto, modo.

By it ſelf, per ſe; By my ſelf, per me. But in me experior, I find by my ſelf.

By day, de die; by night, de nocte.

By and by, mox, brevi, &c.

By the by, obiter.

By the way, *i.e.* ſlightly, obiter, curſim, ſtrictim, leviter perfunctorie, in tranſitu.

By the way, *i.e.* in going, in itenere, in via; as, Salute my friends by the way.

By is a ſign of an Adverb; as, By heart, memoriter; by degrees, gradatim; by drops, guttatim; Man by man, viritim; One by one, ſingulatim; Day by day, quotidie in ſingulos dies.

One another.

May many ways be made in Latine, moſt generally by mutuo or invicem; as, They loved one another, They wounded one another. Sometimes by inter ſe, inter nos, inter vos, or alius alium.

By any means.

Is commonly made by ullo modo, pacto: If by any means, ſi quo modo, pacto, ſi ullo modo. If you can by any means, I pray you help me.

When by any means, by all means, import ſomething neceſſarily to be done, make it by omnino, or ante omnia, or quoquo modo; as, You muſt help me by any means. By all means be ſure you write to me. So in any wiſe, omnino, prorſus. In no wiſe, neutiquam, nullo modo, non omnino.

As if, as though.

Ac ſi quaſi, atque ſi, perinde atque, perinde quaſi. He looketh as if he were wiſe. As though ſhe would tell you all.

As it were, quaſi, tanquam, ceu, velut, ſicut.

As great as, by quantuſcunque: as little as, quantuluſcunque; As great as my poverty is, I can lend you ſo much as; As little as my wit is I perceive ſo much.

As ſoon as, for as quickly as, by quam primum; as ſoon as, for when as, by quum primum, ut primum, ſimul atque. As ſoon as you are come to your journeys end, write to me as ſoon as you can.

As to, as concerning.

Make by de or ab, or quantum ad; as, As to this part, we will ſecure you. As touching his Army, he was ready. As to his cloaths, he was fine enough. As touching my body, I am very well, but as touching my mind, I am ſick.

As well as.

Æque atque, juxta atque, pariter atque, juxta cum, tam, quam, æque quam, non minus quam. You know as well as he. I love thee as well as my ſelf.

Away.

Away, away, *i. e.* fie, fie, apage.

Far away, *i. e.* by far, longe or multo; as, he is far away the better man.

Away, for far off, longe, procul a; as, be it far away from me to harbour ſuch thoughts.

Away, for hence, or from hence, is commonly included in the word to which it is annexed; as, To take away. To drive away. To run away, &c.

Amiſs.

To do amiſs, male perperam agere; as, You do amiſs.

It will not be amiſs, non abs re erit; as, it will not be amiſs to ſhew you whether you pronounce amiſs.

Amends for, requite.

To make amends, recompenſare, paria facere pro; as, I ſhall never make you amends for your courteſy. To make amends for a fault, expiare; as, my future diligence ſhall make amends for my former neglect.

Behind.

When behind ſignifies ſomething remaining, it is made by ſupereſt, reſtat, reliquum, or the like; as, To morrow I will pay you all that is behind.

Behind before words of perſons or place, is made by pone or poſt. They ſtood behind Caſtors Temple. A tergo, & poſt tergum, behind ones back. Ad terga recipere, to take behind him; poſt feſtum, behind noon.

Beſides, above.

Beſides that, *præter quam quod.*

When it is joyned with no caſe, is made generally by præterea ; but with a caſe by ſuper, præter, extra and ad ; as, beſides theſe gifts, I will add this more.

Beſide for alſo may be made by quoque ; as, his age beſides was not ripe for ſuch buſineſſes.

Beſides for moreover by inſuper ; as, this beſides I will tell you.

Beyond.

Beyond ſea, *trans mare.*

Is generally made by ultra, ſometimes by ſuper, ſupra, and præter, extra ; as, beyond meaſure, beyond his bounds.

Should.

When ſhould is as much as ought, it is made by debeo or oportet.

Otherwiſe it is the ſign of the Potential mood ; where note that ſhould have muſt be made by the Preterpluperfect tenſe, not the Preterperfect ; as, I ſhould rather have ſaid the contrary. What ſhould I have done there longer ? You ſhould have carried Supper.

Would.

When would is as much as deſire, it is made by volo, cupio, &c.

Otherwiſe it is the ſign of the Potential Mood.

In compariſon of.

So in reſpect of.

In compariſon of is made by præ, ſometimes by ad or quantum ad, in comparatione. Thou ſeemeſt happy in compariſon of us. He thinks them rude in compariſon of himſelf. Beyond compare. Beyond all compariſon, longe plurimum, incomparabiliter ; or if it muſt be an Adjective incomparabilis.

In compariſon of without a caſe, is made by præ quam ; as, this is a fine thing in compariſon of, when they kill all before them.

Concerning.

Concerning. Touching.

Is made by de, ſuper, and an Ablative; ſometimes by ſecundum in, and an Accuſative caſe; as, The old Husband complained much concerning his rich and deformed Wife. He diſputed much concerning that matter.

Concerning, *intereſt, refert, pertinet, attinet, ſpectat ad.*

Conſidering.

Is oft times a Prepoſition and made by pro; as, I thought two talents enough conſidering my eſtate. The battel was greater than was expected conſidering the number of the men.

Sometimes by *ut.*

Contrary to.

Is frequently made by contra or præter; as, This thing hapned contrary to my hope. You do contrary to all ſenſe and reaſon.

On the contrary, e contra e diverſo, ex contrario, e regione, ex oppoſito, ex adverſo, vice verſa, &c. contrariwiſe, in contrarium.

Down.

Down commonly is part of the ſignification of the word going before; as, to come down, to look down, and is uſually made by de in compoſition.

Down before a caſe is commonly made by per or ſecundum; as, down the ſtream, down the river, upſides down, præpoſterus, inverſus; up and down, ſurſum deorſum, ultro citroque.

Downward, *deorſum.*

Even.

Even when it is oppoſed to odd, or ſignifies equality, is made by par; as, Every number is either even or odd. Now you and I are even.

Even *for* evening, *veſper.*

Even the Conjunction by vel, etiam, or nempe; as, Who would not believe even this, who knows you? I had rather even dye, than loſe all.

Even now, jam jam, jam nunc, nunc jam.

Even from, jam inde ab, ab uſque; as, Even from my cradle, even from my childhood, Even to, uſque ad, or ad uſque, even to this day, he was angry even to madneſs.

Every.

When every is as much as all, it may be made by omnis, or univerſus; as, every one thinketh the ſame, *i. e.* all think the ſame: but when it ſignifieth each one particularly, it is made by quiſque, or ſinguli quique, unuſquiſque; as, Let every man ſtand in his own place; every thing in its time: but with Nouns of number it is only made by quiſque; as, every third man, at every third word, every fourth day.

Every before words of time, is either made by quod and an Ablative caſe; as, quotannis, every year: or by in and an Accuſative; as, Every day, every year, every week, every hour.

The word of time muſt be the plural number.

Every when it ſignifies all or the whole, is made by ad; as, He paid me every farthing, *i. e.* to a farthing. Ile make you eat every bit, *i. e.* to a bit.

Every other, alternus quiſque, every other day; every where, ubique; every way on every ſide, quoquo verſus, undique, undiq; verſus, circumcirca.

Saving.

Is oft as much as except, or unleſs and beſide, and is accordingly made in Latin by præter, extra, niſi, præterquam; as, Now there is no ſaving you. I write to none ſaving you. Sometimes by niſi quod: it is the very ſame, ſaving that we uſe other words.

Either.

If either be ſpoken of two, it is made by alteruter; as, if either of them had come I had not cared. Otherwiſe it is made by vel or aut; as, either it is day, or it is not.

But in words of number it is made by *quotus, ta, tum*, as, *What a clock is it? what chapter is it? what verſe is it? what conjugation is it of? what declenſion is it of? what day of the moneth is this?*
* So *What an.*

What.

When what asketh a queſtion and is joyned with a Subſtantive, it is made by quis, quæ, quid; as, What kind of life is not full of troubles? What peace can wicked men expect?

When what is as much as that which, it is made in Latin by quod; as, What I tell you is moſt true, *i. e.* that which I tell you.

In other caſes what is made by quid; as, What is God? What is ſin? What is faith? I know not what I ſhould ſay.

* What a before a Subſtantive, is made in Latin by qualis; as, What a man are you? What a life is this?

What a before an Adjective or Participle, is made in Latine by quam; as, What a fooliſh man you are! What a ſtrange thing this is! What a faithful friend he is! What a loving Maſter I am!

It is as much as *how.* So *what an.*

But when a or an after what is only the ſign of the Nominative Caſe, then is what made by quid; as, If you knew what a Scholar owes to his Maſter. As if you had not learnt what an Angel is.

In ſuch phraſes the Verb muſt be the Potential Mood.

According, Accordingly.

According to is generally made by ſecundum or juxta, and an Accuſative caſe; O deal not with me O Lord according to my deſerts. Have mercy upon me according to thy wonted loving kindneſs.

According as generally is made by prout or ſicut; I will do according as you commanded. According as you deal with others, they will deal with you.

Perinde ut.

Accordingly is made by juxta, pariter, or perinde; as, I pray you tell me your mind, that I may do accordingly.

Sometimes it may be made by ex and an Ablative; as, He ſpeaks according to art; lives according to cuſtom. I according to my Maſters command require the money of you according to the Laws of this Kingdom.

Sometimes by pro and an Ablative; I will do it according to my power. No man can praiſe him according to his worth.

Warrant, Ile warrant you, or *I warrant you.*

When this phraſe is uſed ſeriouſly and encouraging, it is made by me vide, or ne metuas; as, He will come at the time appointed I warrant you. You ſhall receive no injury Ile warrant you.

Ile be your warrant.

But when it is uſed ſcornfully, jeſtingly, and ironically it is made by ſcilicet, nempe, vero, proculdubio, or the like. A marvail I warrant you it is, if a whore carry her ſelf immodeſtly. I warrant you, you will never give it me.

When warrant ſignifies to bear one harmleſs, or to ſecure one, then it is made by ſecurum facere, reddere, defendere, excuſatum dare, and the like; as, will you warrant me if I do it?

When warrant ſignifies to look to, have a care, take order, or the like, it is made by providere, curare, efficere, &c. as, will you warrant me my Father ſhall not know it.

Man, or *men*.

When by man you mean the nature of man, and the thing ſpoken belongs both to men and women, then uſe the word Homo for man; not vir; as, Every man is dead in ſin. Man is made for Gods glory.

When by man you mean a man, and not a woman, make it by vir, not homo; as, Eraſmus a man of an exact judgment. A man is a more noble creature than a woman.

When by man you mean a ſervant, make it by ſervus; as, My Fathers man ſaw your man talking with another Gentlemans man in the market.

Above.

Above may generally be made by ſuper or ſupra; as, He placed me above himſelf. Above all mens hopes. There were above a thouſand. Above fifty times. He hath been ſick above a year.

More than.

But above before number of time may be made not only by ſuper and ſupra, but by plus, amplius, magis, and diutius; as, I was there above *i.e.* more than thirty days. He lived with you above half a year. They fought above four hours.

Note that in this ſenſe *magis*, *plus*, *amplius* and *diutim*, may have with them an ablative, accuſative, or nominative caſe, as the ſpeech requires.

So above before number of things may be made by ſuper, ſupra, plus; as, He gave him above twenty wounds. Above ten thouſand were taken.

Above by way of comparing, before others, the reſt, all, and the like, may likewiſe be made by ante, præter, & an accuſative caſe; or præ, and an Ablative; as, He excelled in wit above *them all.

* More then.

Sometimes *amplius*.

Not much above *paulo plus*.

* Over and above before a caſe is made by ſuper, extra, præter, or ad and an Accuſative caſe; as, Over and above the prey there were taken four thouſand. Over and above my other miſchiefs this alſo happened.

* Beſides.

Over above that by ſuper, or ſupra quam quod, or inſuper quam quod; as, Over and above he fought ill, he much diſcouraged his Souldiers by his ſpeeches.

Beſides that, *præterquam quod*.

When over and above is joyned with no caſe, and is as much as

Moreover.

Moreover, it is made by inſuper, amplius, præterea, ex abundanti; as, This I will add over and above.

From above, ſuperne deſuper; as, True wiſdom cometh from above. The Lord from above ſhall thunder out of heaven. He was ſlain with ſtones from above.

Sometimes above is part of the ſignification of the word; as, excedo, to go above. I will not go above your price, *i. e.* I will not exceed.

About.

¶ About before words of number is made by circiter, quaſi, fere, prope, ferme, plus minus, or ad with an Accuſative caſe; as, His houſe is diſtant from the City about two miles. They journeyed about fifteen days. We were about two hundred Scholars. We filled about forty hogſheads. They were about three hundred, which had made this conſpiracy. *Almoſt.*

¶ About before words of time is made by ſub, circa, circiter or ad and an Accuſative caſe; as, He returned about noon. About the time of the battel he was faſt aſleep. She came to me about ſeven of the clock.

About before words of Perſon and place, is made by circa or circum; as, There were but few about the King when I ſaw him. A good Captain walks about his Camp.

But when about ſignifies round about, it is made ordinarily by circum, more ſeldome by circa; as, There is a purple welt about his cloak.

Round about, for by courſe or in a round, or ring, is made by in orbem; as, drink about.

Round about, or all about put adverbially without a caſe, is made by circum, circa, circuitu, undique or uſquequaque; as, He ſent into all the Countries round about.

About when it is put for concerning, it is made by circa and an Accuſative, or deſuper with an Ablative; as, I ſpoke to him about your buſineſs.

About before the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active is the ſign of the Future in rus; as, My father when he was about to dye ſaw me about to follow him.

But about before the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Paſſive, is made by futurum ut and a Potential Mood; as, He is about to be killed, futurum eſt ut interimatur. Which was about to be revealed, quod futurum erat ut revelaretur.

Sometimes about is part of the ſignification of the Verb; as, To go about a thing, *i.e.* to undertake it. To bring a thing about, *i.e.* to effect it. To bring a thing about again, *i.e.* to renew it: Redintegrare, renovare.

Oftimes about is expreſſed by circum, in compoſition with the Verb; as, How much money do you carry about with you? circumfero.

Abroad.

When abroad is joyned with words ſignifying moving to ſome place out of doors, or out of another place, make it by foras; as, He walked abroad into the fields.

When abroad is oppoſed to at home or within, or is joyned with words ſignifying ſomething being or done in one place, out of another, then make it by foris; as, They are always together both at home and abroad. Arms can do little abroad, if there be not policy at home. Why do you ſeek for that abroad of others which you may have at home?

When abroad ſignifies a far off, in a ſtrange Countrey, make it by peregre; as, He hath been a Souldier abroad theſe twenty years.

When abroad ſignifies in the open aire, make it by ſub dio; as, Who but a mad man would ſtay out ſo late at night?

When abroad ſignifies openly, publickly, in the ſight and view of the World, make it by publicum; as, he dares not appear abroad, *i.e.* in publick.

All abroad, up and down, here and there, make by paſſim, diſperſim, ſparſim, diffuſe, undique, or the like.

Sometimes abroad is part of the ſignification of the Verb, and is expreſſed by dis in compoſition; as, to ſpread abroad, diffundere, diſpergere: to ſow abroad, diſſeminare.

Afreſh,

Afreſh, again, anew.

Is commonly made by de, ab, ex, integro, denuo, rurſus, rurſum, **or** iterum ; **as,** I muſt begin all my ſtudies afreſh, anew, **or** again. The ſecond time.

But when again **ſignifies on the other part, it is made by** invicem, **or** viciſſim ; **as,** I have writ to you how things are in the City : write you now again to me how things are in the Countrey. On the other ſide.

When again **comes after Adjectives, comparing one thing with another, put your Adjective into the Comparative degrée, and make** again **by** duplo, **or** altero tanto ; **as,** I am as big again as you. He is as rich again as I, *i. e.* twice as rich. Twice as.

Sometimes again **is as much as** even, **and to be made by** etiam **or** vel ; **as,** I ſweat again with labouring, *i. e.* I even ſweat. **But with** till **or** until, **make it by** quoad, uſque ; **as,** Ile cudgel you, till you ſtink again ; **but in this ſence you may elegantly change your Verb into a Subſtantive of the ſame ſignification with** ad uſque ; **as,** ad ſudorem uſque, till you ſweat again ; ad fœtorem uſque, till you ſtink again. Even.

Again and again, etiam atque etiam, iterum atque iterum, ſemel atque iterum. Iterum ac ſæpius ; **as,** I intreat you again and again.

Back again **is made by** retro ; **as,** He walked back again into the City : **but oftentimes it is expreſſed by the Prepoſition** re **in compoſition** ; **as,** revocare to call back again : reverti, to turn again, **and the like.** Back again.

Ago.

When ago **comes after a caſe, you may make it by** ante **ſet before the caſe** ; **as,** Their Father died two and twenty years ago. He departed from us ſeven moneths ago. Or by *abhinc.*

But when ſince **comes after** ago, **make it by** nunc **or** jam ; **as,** It is a year ago ſince I ſaw him. It is eight moneths ago ſince he came to you. **Note, that in ſuch phraſes you muſt expreſs your numeral by an ordinal ; as,** octavus eſt menſis.

Long ago, pridem, jampridem, dudum, jamdudum : how long ago, quandudum, quampridem : not long ago, a while ago, a little ago, nuper, jam modo, non ita pridem. Three dayes ago, nudiuſtertius. Four days ago, nudiuſquartus, &c.

In all points, parts, ways.

Nihil intereſt, nihil refert, eadem recidit.

Make by omnibus numeris, omni modo, ratione, undique, uſquequaque. He is a man perfect in all points.

All at once, ſimul & ſemel. You muſt drink it all at once.

All one, perinde, idem, tantundem, una res, unum & idem eſt: Whether you go or ſtay, it is all one.

It is all one to me, alſo by nihil laboro, nihil moror; as, it it all one to me whether I live or dye.

On, or upon.

When on, or upon comes before a word of place, it is made in Latin by in, and an Ablative caſe; as, The cup ſtands on the table: the bird ſits on the tree: the bull lay on the graſs.

But if on, or upon come before a word of place, after a word ſignifying motion to that place, it is made in Latin by in, and an Accuſative caſe; as, He fell on the earth: he ran upon me: he light on horſeback. So after Verbs of believing.

When on comes after Verbs ſignifying depending, begetting, or the like, it is made in Latine by a, ab, abs, or ex; as, all things depend on God: he begat on his wife three ſons.

On before ſide, or parts of the World, is made by a or ab; as, God is on my ſide. On the right hand, and on the left. On the Eaſt, and on the Weſt.

On before words of time is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, on Monday, on Saturday.

On the ground, Humi.

On or upon before muſical Inſtruments is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, He played well on the harp.

Otherwiſe on or upon is part of the ſignification of the Verb going before, and are the ſignes of ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after it; as, to ſmile upon, to call upon, &c. but moſt commonly it may be made in Latin by in, and an Accuſative caſe.

In.

In is commonly made by in and an Ablative caſe, or an Ablative caſe without in.

Yet in ſome ſenſes it may likewiſe be made by other Prepoſitions; as, Apud exercitum eſt, he is in the Army: apud animum meum ſtatuo, I determine in my mind: Inter manus à convivio aufertur, he is carried from the banquet in mens arms: inter verba peccare, to offend in words: Penes te culpa eſt, the fault is in you: Penes me eſt, it is in my power: Per iram, in his anger: Per viam, in the way: Per vicos, in the ſtreets: Per omnia, in all things: Per noctem, in the night: Per iſta tempora, in thoſe times: Per jocum, in jeſt: De die, in the day time: De nocte, in the night: Laborat è capite, he is ſick in his head: ſecundum quietem, in ſleep: In optimam partem accipere, to take in good part: In longum trahere, to draw out at length: In ſpem univerſæ prædæ, in hope of the whole prey: In aurem dicere, to tell in ones ears.

In without this ſign to is made in Latine by in and an Ablative caſe; as, in the Church, in the School.

In before the Author or writer of a book, is made in Latin by apud, and an Accuſative caſe; as, as it is in Virgil. As you may read in Homer.

In before the words of price, is the ſign of the Ablative caſe; as, it ſtood me in three pence.

In before Languages; as, in Engliſh, in Latine, in French, is made in Latine by an Adverb: or you may make it the Ablative with linguâ.

Into is made in Latine by in, and an Accuſative caſe; as, Into the City, into the School.

Such.

Such before an Adjective is made in Latine by tam; as, I never ſaw ſuch a fooliſh fellow: but coming immediately before a Subſtantive, it is beſt made in Latin by illiuſmodi, iſtiuſmodi, or ejuſmodi; becauſe they without all variation or change, will ſerve to all caſes, genders, and numbers.

The

The more.

So in Adverbs, as, the oftner you ſwear, the leſs I believe you.

In ſuch Speeches as theſe; the more terrible, the more cruel; the more learned thou art, the more humble be thou. **For the firſt in Latine make** quanto **or** quo, ut, **with the Comparative degree, for the ſecond make** tanto, **or** eo, ita, **with a Comparative degree.**

Note that quantum tantum, quanto tanto, quo eo, quot tot, qualis talis, quam tam, quantopere tantopere, **anſwer to one another.**

Thing.

When you have this Engliſh word thing **put with an Adjective; you need make no Latine for** thing, **but put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, and uſe it like a Subſtantive; as,** Many things have hindred me. Fame is an evil thing.

Ill, better, worſe, beſt, worſt, &c.

After a Subſtantive, and not coming immediately after the Verb Sum **are Adverbs, and to be made in Latine by** male, melius, pejus, optime peſſime.

Muſt or ought.

Muſt **or** ought **is made in Latine by** oportet, debeo, **or a Gerund in** dum; **as,** abire oportet, abire debeo, abeam oportet, abeundum eſt mihi, I muſt go hence. Legere oportet, legere debeo, legendum eſt mihi, legam oportet, I muſt read.

Not.

Not **may be made by** non, parum, haud, minus, nihil, neutiquam, nequaquam, minime.

Not **before the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood Active, is made by** ne, **or** ut ne, **with the preſent tenſe, firſt perſon of the Potential Mood; as,** Not to ſay any more. Not to uſe many words. Not to keep you in ſuſpence any longer, *i. e.* that I may not.

In making Latine when non is put for not, you muſt place it before the Verb, though in Engliſh it come after it; as, I love not thee becauſe thou feareſt not God.

In praying and forbidding, make not by ne, and put the Verb into the Subjunctive Mood; as, O do not forſake me. Love not thou ſloth. Do not this evil.

Not that, non quod; Not but that, non quod non, with a Subjunctive Mood. Not that I fear him. Not but that I honour him. Not at all. Not a jot. Not a whit. Non omnino, nihil omnino; before Comparatives, nihilo, You are not a jot the better Man.

Not a, ne, ne vel, ne vel unus, ne with quidem, after the word coming after a; as, He gave me not a word. He paid me not a farthing.

Becometh, Becomes.

When becomes, or becometh is a Verb Imperſonal, it is to be made in Latine by decet; when it ſignifies to be made, or comes to be, it is made by fio, or ſome other Verb of the ſame ſignification, as, it becometh no child to deſpair; becauſe in time an unlearned child becometh learned, *i. e.* is made learned, or comes to be learned: in any other ſignification it is made by decet; as, Modeſty becomes a child: Vice becomes none.

Long.

When long is joyned with all, make nothing for long, but put totus for all; as, all the day long, all the year long: per totum diem, per totum annum: So in all my journey long.

How long, *&c.* *v.* how.

When long ſignifies being in fault, or being the cauſe of a thing, it is made in Latine by in cauſa, or in culpa; as, it is long of you, tu es in culpa. It ſhall not be long of me, ego non ero in cauſa, ego non ero in culpa: but in good things make it by in cauſa.

When long ſignifies greatly to deſire, it is made in Latin by a Verb ſignifying greatly to deſire; as, it is long of thy goodneſs, that all the day long my Soul doth long to enjoy thy company. Ere long, make by brevi: ſo before it be long.

In other ſignifications long is an Adjective, and made in Latine by longus, or the like.

Along

Along.

When along is joyned to with, it is made in Latine by una; as, I will go along with you: otherwiſe make no Latine for along, but only the Prepoſition which is joyned with it, or which is underſtood; as, I walked along the way, *i.e.* in the way. I rid along by the river.

So.

So, may generally and in all caſes be made in Latine by ita; as, Say you ſo? Who ſayes ſo? I did ſo.

Before Adjectives and Adverbs you may put tam for ſo; as, ſo learned, ſo elegant, ſo often.

Never ſo, quantumvis: ſo many, tot: ſo much, tantus: ſo great, tantus: ſo often, toties.

As.

As generally may be made by ut: It fell out as I deſired. My mother brought her up as her own. As they were eating and drinking.

As for by de, quod ad, or quantum ad, v. for.

When in comparing as anſwers to as, the firſt is made by tam or non minus, the ſecond by quam; as, I am as valiant as you. So æque and atque. Otherwiſe as is moſt commonly made by ut: but as much as, is made by quantum, or idem quod; as, he ſaid as much as I. Parity ſignifies as much as equality.

When as make by cum, as alſo whereas; but as ſoon as, by quum primum. In as much as, for as much as, by cum, quandoquidem, in quantum.

When for as much as, ſignifies in as much as, or ſince that, it is made in Latine by cum, quandoquidem, &c.

When for as much as, ſignifies as far as, it is made by quantum; as, for as much as I underſtand, *i. e.* as far as.

But for as much as, with words of price, is made by quanti; as, I ſold it for as much as it coſt me.

* Do ſo much for me as, make no Latin for it; as, do ſo much for me I pray you, as rule my paper, *i. e.* rule my paper I pray you.

* Or you may make it by the Verb *dignor*: as if it were *vouchſafe*.

My father intreats you to do ſo much for him as to dine with him, *i. e.* my father intreats you to dine with him.

Make as well as, by tam, quam, as often as, by quoties; even as, like as, by ſicut, or quemadmodum.

As long as, quamdiu.
As if, as though, quaſi.
As much as, tantus.

Being.

When being comes betwixt two words, neither of which are governed of another word, or have any relation to another word, nothing muſt be made Latin for being, but both muſt be put in the Ablative caſe; as, Chriſt being my Captain I will not deſpair. Saturn being King there was a golden age.

But if being come betwixt two words, and the former have relation to ſome other word, or appear evidently not to be the ablative caſe, then is being only a ſign of Appoſition; *i. e.* that the word following muſt be put in the ſame caſe with the word going before; as, My father being a man, loved me his ſon being a child.

Sometimes being is as much as ſince that, and then it is accordingly made in Latin; as ſince that, by cum, quandoquidem, or the like; as, being I have promiſed, I will perform my promiſe.

When being ſignifies as much as eſſence or exiſtence, it is made in Latin by eſſentia; as, the being of God is ſimple and eternal.

Sometimes being is as much as preſence in a place, then it is made in latin by præſentia; as, my being there was very neceſſary.

Sometimes being is the ſign of a Verb, or at leaſt to be expreſſed by the Conjunction quod and a Verb; as, God being pleaſed to make ſuch a promiſe, makes me to hope for mercy, *i. e.* Becauſe it hath pleaſed God to make ſuch a promiſe. So your great love to me is the cauſe of my being bold to requeſt this of you, *i. e.* that I have been bold to requeſt this of you.

Yet.

When yet anſwers to though, although, and the like, it is as much as notwithſtanding, * and to be made in Latine by tamen,

* Or *Nevertheleſs.*

attamen, or the like; as, Though he kill me, yet I will truſt in him.

But yet is made in Latine by veruntamen; as, But yet why ſhould I ſay ſo?

Not yet is made in Latine by nondum; as, He is not yet returned: It is not yet a year ſince I ſaw him.

• Scarce as yet, vix dum.

When yet is as much as hitherto, it is made in Latine by adhuc, or hactenus; as, Yet I have ſpoken only of the ſoul. I have yet only told you his words. When it ſignifies ſtill, make it by adhuc, or uſque.

Both.

When both is ſpoken of two, it is made in Latine by ambo, or uterque: When and anſwereth to both, it is made by juxta, pariter, ſimul, una, &, cum, or qua; but in this caſe if cum be Latine for both, tum, or cum, muſt be Latine for and. So if qua be Latine for both, qua likewiſe muſt be Latine for and.

On both ſides, utrinque utrobique; to both places, utroque; towards both places, utroque verſum.

How.

How by it ſelf is made in Latine by quomodo, but before an Adjective or Adverb derived from an Adjective is made by quam; as, How learned is he? How quickly you are returned?

Likewiſe before Verbs when no queſtion is asked, but rather admiration and paſſion expreſſed, it is made by quam; as, Oh how I deſire! How fain would I! How I am troubled! How vexed am I! and the like.

How, ſometimes unde, qui, ut.

How many, quot; How great, quantus; How long, quantus; How far, quouſque; How long will it be ere, quando tandem; How long is it ſince, quam pridem; How long is it to? quam procul abeſt?

Howſoever, quoquo modo, quomodocunque, utcunque, ut ut.

No.

No without a Subſtantive, is made in Latin by non, or ſome other Adverb of denying, but with a Subſtantive it is the ſame that none, and to be made in Latin by nullus; as, No ſervant can ſerve two Maſters. Yet in this caſe likewiſe you may put non for no, if you place it right.

About.

When about is joyned with a word of place, it is made in Latine by circa, or circum; as, A good Captain will walk about his Camps.

Round about.

When about is joyned with a word of time, it is made in Latin by quaſi, circiter, fere, as, It is now about ten of the clock; or ſub and an Accuſative.

Almoſt.

When about ſignifies as much as concerning, it is made in Latin by de; as, We were ſpeaking about your buſineſs.

Concerning.

Sometimes about is part of the ſignification of the Verb; as, To go about a thing; to bring a thing about: or of a Participle of the Future tenſe when it is as much as ready.

Ready.

Over.

When over is as much as beyond, it is made in Latin by ultra; as, You ſhot over the mark, *i. e.* beyond.

Beyond.

When over comes before perſons and things which do not ſignifie place, it is made by in and an Accuſative; as, God made man to rule over all his other creatures. Let not mine enemies triumph over me. Have thou authority over ten Cities.

After words of rule, power, authority, command, prevayling, triumphing, and the like *victory.*

* Over night, pridie nocte; nocte priore; Over againſt, è regione with a Genitive, contra with an Accuſative.

Sometimes over is part of the ſignification of the word going before; as, to repeat over, [illegible] over.

* Over againſt, *rurſus iterum.*

Over ſometimes is as much as in compariſon of; as, He is well to day, over he was yeſterday, *i. e.* in compariſon of what he was yeſterday.

Sometimes over hath the ſignification of after or within; as, I ſhall be here again over a day or two, *i. e.* after a day or two, or within a day or two. All the World over, all Chriſtendom over, and the like by per and an Accuſative caſe, or an Ablative only.

Above. When over ſignifies above, it is made in Latin by ſupra; as, The Heaven is over our heads.

Croſs. When over is as much as overthwart, or croſs, it is made by trans; as, We are carried over the Seas in ſhips. I will not move over the threſhold.

When over is joyned with Verbs ſignifying motion, it is made by per, and ſometimes trans; as, He led his Army over Rocks and Mountains: and if the motion be above the place, then by ſuper; as, a Crow flew over my houſe.

Under.

When under is as much as below, it is made in Latin by ſub, *Below.*] or ſubter; as, The clouds are under his feet.

When under ſignifies ſhort of, not ſo much as, and the like, it *Leſs than, minùs quam.* is made in Latin by cis, or citra, paucior quam, or non; as, There were ſlain in the battel under forty men. I will not ſell it under two ſhillings.

Sometimes under is part of the ſignification of the Verb; as, To keep under: to bring under.

Soever.

Words that in Engliſh end in ſoever, in Latin end in cunque; as, whatſoever, whenſoever, whereſoever; ſo that you have but the Latin of the word going before, you may eaſily make your word by putting to cunque.

Since.

Since governing a caſe is made by a, ab, or ex; as, ſince the beginning of the World: ſince dinner: ſince prayers.

When ſince is a Conjunction, and ſignifies as much as ſince that, ſeeing that, or becauſe, it is made in Latine by cum, quando, quandoquidem; as, Since God is able and willing, why do we doubt

When ſince ſignifies time, it is made by ex quo [tempore] being underſtood; as, It is now a year ſince I ſaw him. So ever ſince; as, I have loved him ever ſince I ſaw him.

So likewiſe by *cum* and *poſt-quam.*

But when ſince ſignifies from that time, it is made by ex illo, tempore being underſtood or expreſt; as, I heard his eloquent Oration, and admired him ever ſince. Yet in this caſe it may be made by ex quo, if you put it in the beginning of a Sentence. Since for hence, abhinc; as, ſeven days ſince, or by ante.

So much worth, more worth, &c.

Are made by tanti, quanti, majoris, minoris, &c. as, it is not ſo much worth. He was more worth than all the whole City.

But worth being joyned with pains, labour, and the like, it is made in Latin by operæ pretium, and ſometimes by operæ alone, pretium being underſtood; as, it will not be worth your labour: It is not worth the while: it will ſcarce be worth the time: it will be worth my pains.

Worth after words of coins, makes the coins to be the Genitive caſe; as, Two hundred penny worth of bread will not ſuffice: the bread of two hundred pennies.

Subſtantives becoming Adjectives.

When the names of Places, times, metals, materials, &c. are joyned with other Subſtantives, they become Adjectives; as, A London Merchant: a morning prayer: a braſs pot: a glaſs window: the ſea water.

Rules concerning Pronouns.

You, your.

When you ſpeaks only of one, it is made in Latin by tu, when of more than one, by vos.

So when your is meant but of one, it is made by tuus; when of more, by veſter.

Of mine, of thine, of yours, &c.

When of comes after a Subſtantive, before a Pronoun, nothing muſt be made for of, but the Pronoun put in the ſame caſe with the Subſtantive going before; as, A brother of his told a friend of mine, that a Kinſman of yours, ſaw a book of hers, in a chamber of ours.

Self, own.

When ſelf, or own ſelf, ſelves; or own ſelves, are joyned with Pronouns, it is made by ipſe, a, um, &c. in Sing. ipſi, æ, a, &c. in Plur.

My, thy, our, your, his, her, him, their, before ſelf, or own ſelf, are Pronoun Subſtantives, and made in Latin by ego, tu, nos, vos, ille, illi, illa.

When own is put after a Pronoun without ſelf, it is made by ipſius, if you ſpeak but of one: ipſorum, arum, orum, if you ſpeak of more than one; as, I my own ſelf, with theſe my own eyes, ſaw you your ſelves, kill him with your own hands: or own without ſelf may be made in Latin by proprius, a, um.

His, her, their.

When his, of his, her, of hers, their, of theirs, may have own put after them, they are made in Latin by ſuus, a, um; otherwiſe they are made by the Genitive of is, or ille.

So in this caſe, him, her, them, when ſelf may be added, is made by ſui, otherwiſe by is, or ille.

Nouns twice repeated.

Nouns twice repeated with a Prepoſition become Adverbs; as, one by one; man by man; from door to door; by little and little; face to face; word for word.

Verbs Neuters.

Some Neuters, eſpecially Verbs of moving, are often Engliſhed like Paſſives, and then the Engliſh which ſeemeth to be the Preſent tenſe, muſt be made by the Preterperfect tenſe, and the Engliſh of the Preterperfect, by the Preterpluperfect; as, He was not come back in the morning, but now he is come back. I was gone abroad before thou wer't riſen.

Concerning Deponents.

If a Paſſive Engliſh have no Latine to be made by but a Deponent, turn the Engliſh into an active ſenſe; as, He is followed by many, *i.e.* many follow him. He is overtaken by none, *i.e.* none overtake him.

Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe.

When the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, comes after ~~the ſigns of Verbs paſſives, then muſt that Engliſh~~ be made by the Verb of the ſame tenſe whereof they are ſigns; by a Verb active, when action is ſignified; by a Verb paſſive, when paſſion is ſignified; as, What are you doing? I am meditating. Whilſt I was running, he is dancing. Will you be playing, when I am reading? The ſupper is preparing: the meat is boyling.

But the Engliſh of the Participle immediately after Verbs of motion, is made by the firſt Supine; as, he is gone a hunting.

The Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe, after a Prepoſition ſerving to the Ablative caſe, is commonly made by the Gerund in do; as, in playing, from reading, of eating.

But when the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe hath a Prepoſition before it, and governs a caſe after it, it is to be made by a Participle in dus, and both it and the caſe that comes after it, muſt be ſuch caſe as the Prepoſition requires; as, In curing of diſeaſes do nothing raſhly. For the confuting of which errour, I will uſe no arguments. Abſtain from reading of unchaſt books.

Two general neceſſary Rules.

If the ſign of a Caſe be far off from the Verb, or after the Noun, the ſenſe muſt direct a man to place the words in their natural order; and if any thing be underſtood, it muſt be ſupplied out of the ſenſe; as, Whom did you give your book to? *i.e.* to whom. What is he good for? *i.e.* for what. This is the man I told you of, *i.e.* of whom I told you. God hath in all times ſaved his children. What ſaid I? hath, *i.e.* ſaved; yea, doth, *i.e.* ſave, and always will, *i.e.* ſave.

If a Phraſe ſeem hard in Engliſh to be turned into Latine, turn it into ſome other Engliſh of the like ſenſe; as, I ſhould be loath to do ſo to you, *i.e.* I would not willingly do ſo to you. My heart miſgave me, *i.e.* my mind was ſtruck with fear. He looked like an honeſt man, *i.e.* he ſeemed an honeſt man, or he had the face of an honeſt man. He ſtruck a great ſtroke in the buſineſs, *i.e.* he did very much in the buſineſs.

Poſtſcript.

For the better making uſe of this laſt Rule, which is of very great uſe in the turning of Engliſh into Latin, it were not amiſs as ſoon as the child is capable, to exerciſe him in turning an Engliſh argument into another Engliſh of the ſame ſenſe, by varying the phraſe.

FINIS.

J. Poole, *Youth's Guide*, 1670.

Before rebinding in Nov. 1947, this work was bound with five others (for list and description see Coote, *English Schoolmaster*, 1670, or J. Withals, STC 25883, both now bound uniformly with this). When in sheets this work was examined and found to be as below:

Collation: A-I^4 (see on condition, below).

Condition: All leaves appeared to be normally conjugate in pairs, except that as to A1/4 and D1/4 it was impossible to be perfectly certain of their conjugacy, though there seemed little reason for questioning it.

17 Nov. 1947 GEDawson